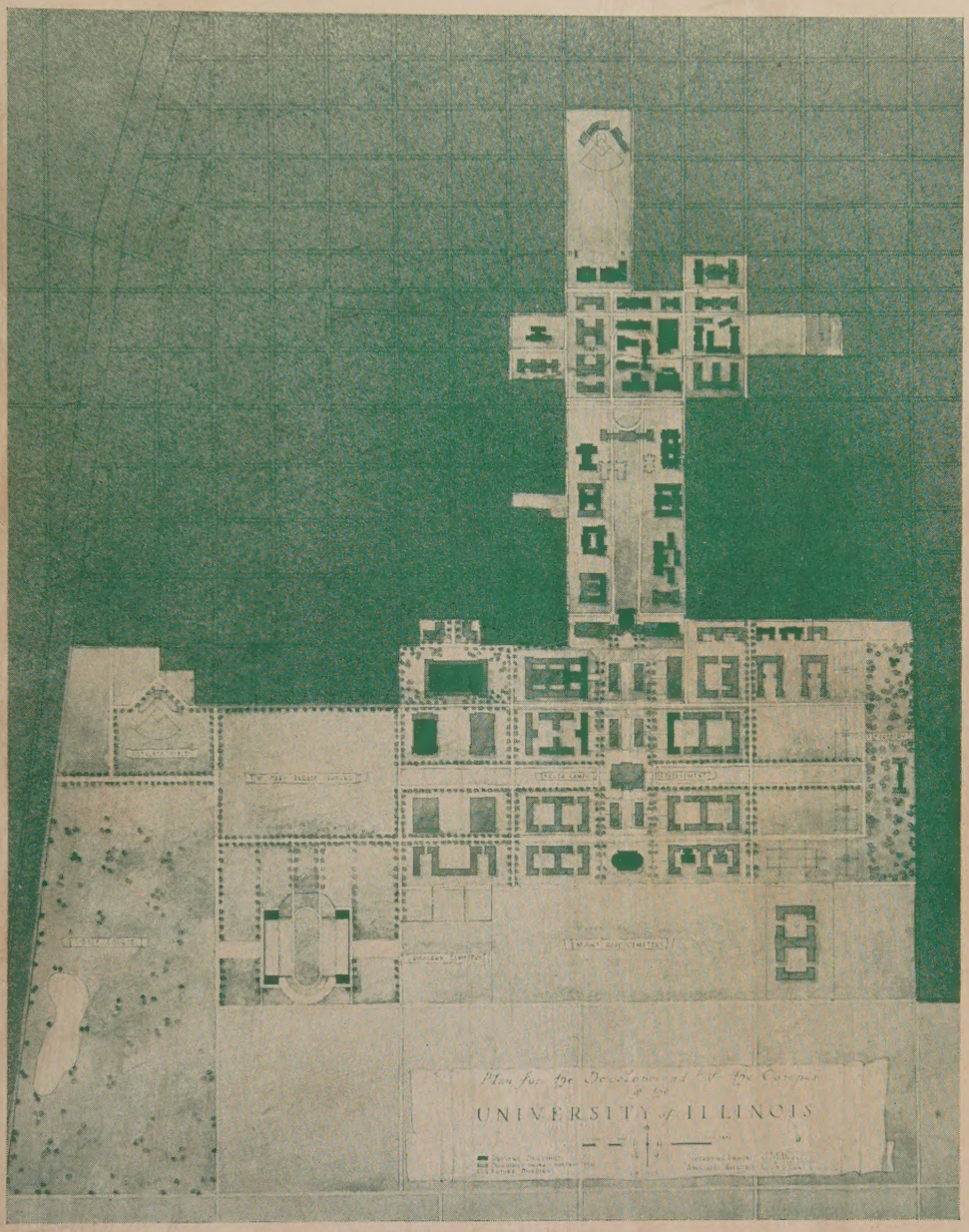
HISTORY OF THE CAMPUS PLAN



OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

1867-1930

HISTORY OF THE CAMPUS PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS 1867-1930

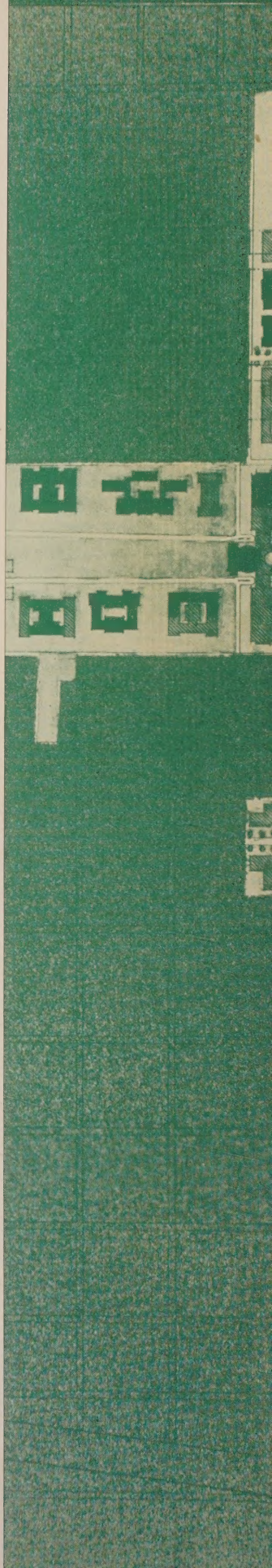
$5.00

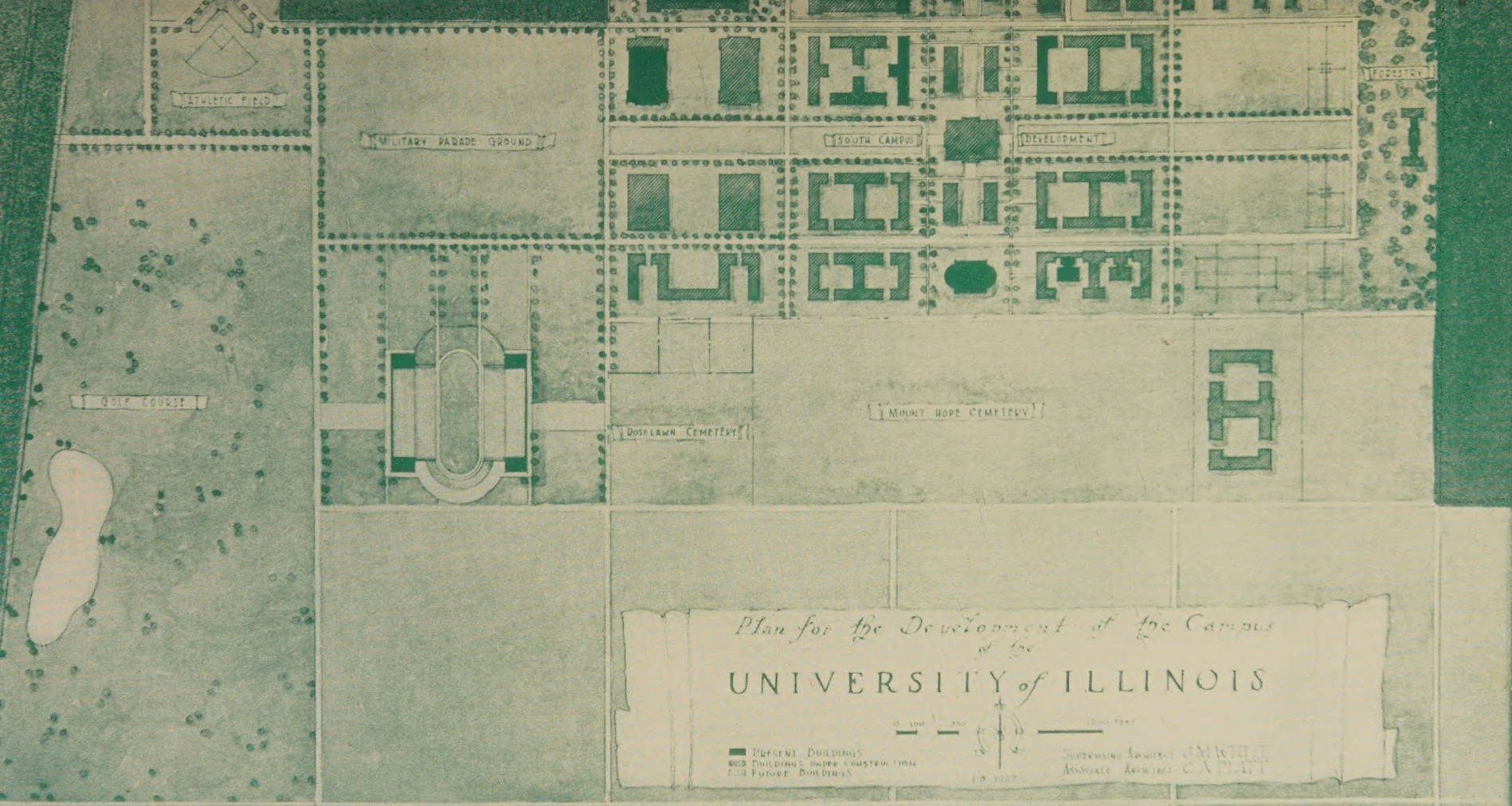
THE STUDENT of campus architecture will find this an interesting and engaging study of the process of planning the physical equipment of an institution that is growing rapidly. If the first modern plan, made in 1905, had been carried out in full, it would have been inadequate in 1930.

"While we cannot hope that even the present excellent plan can be adhered to in every detail for any considerable period of time, I am confident that the main outlines of the South Campus, at any rate, are fixed for years to come. Few institutions are so fortunate as to have had the benefit of so diverse an assemblage of talent and excellent advice from great architects, and at the same time in the personnel of members of its staff a coordinating and unifying influence through a generation. The result is that the University has a workable campus plan, a correlated landscape plan, and a new architectural tradition." President KINLEY, in the Preface.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS

URBANA, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.




ATHLETIC FIELD
MILITARY PARADE GROUND
SOUTH CAMPUS
DEVELOPMENT
FORESTRY
GOLF COURSE
ROSELAWN CEMETERY
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY
Plan for the Development of the Campus of the
UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
PRESENT BUILDINGS
BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION
FUTURE BUILDINGS
Supervising Architect JMCHURE
Associate Architect CA PRATT

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/historyofgrowthd0000tilt

THE TAFT ALMA MATER GROUP

The Alma Mater group, designed by Lorado Taft, '79, was unveiled at an impressive dedicatory ceremony held south of the Auditorium, on Alumni Day, June 11, 1929. The group is the gift of the sculptor, the Alumni Fund, and the senior classes of each year from 1923 to 1929. The figure of Alma Mater, which is ten feet high, stands with out-stretched, welcoming arms in front of a great chair across which two figures representing Labor and Learning clasp hands. On the front of the base appears this inscription, suggested by Mr. Taft:

ALMA MATER
TO THY HAPPY CHILDREN
OF THE FUTURE
THOSE OF THE PAST
SEND GREETINGS

On the west side appear these words:

GIVEN TO THE UNIVERSITY
BY THE SCULPTOR
THE ALUMNI FUND
AND THE SENIOR CLASSES OF
1923–1924–1925–1926
1927–1928–1929

On the east side:

HER CHILDREN ARISE UP
AND CALL HER BLESSED

On the back of the chair is the seal of the State of Illinois, and on the breast of Alma Mater is the University of Illinois emblem. The group is cast in bronze, and stands on a granite pedestal designed by Mr. Platt.

HISTORY OF THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

By

Leon Deming Tilton, '15, B.S., A.S.L.A.
Landscape Architect
(For the period 1867–1919)

and

Thomas Edward O'Donnell, '13, M.S., M.Arch., A.I.A.
Assistant Professor of Architecture
University of Illinois
(For the period 1919–1930)

PUBLISHED BY
THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS
1930

Composed, Printed and Bound by
The Collegiate Press
George Banta Publishing Company
Menasha, Wisconsin

CONTENTS

Chapter I.	Beginnings and Early Expansion. Regent Gregory. (1867–1880)	1
Chapter II.	Problems of Improvement. Regent Peabody and Acting Regent Burrill. (1881–1894)	17
Chapter III.	President Draper and Campus Progress (1894–1904)	24
Chapter IV.	Locating the Auditorium. President James's First Campus Problem. (1904–1909)	36
Chapter V.	The Burnham Campus Plan Commission. (1909–1917)	50
Chapter VI.	The War and Its Effect on Campus Development. (1917–1920)	79
Chapter VII.	More Inspirations. (1920)	88
Chapter VIII.	President Kinley's Ten-Year Building Program. (1920)	97
Chapter IX.	The Origin of the Memorial Stadium. (1920–1922)	100
Chapter X.	The Agriculture Building Foreshadows a Harmonious Architectural Development (1922–1923)	110
Chapter XI.	The Platt Plan Begins to Show Results. (1923–1924)	123
Chapter XII.	The South Campus Materializes. (1924–1929)	137
Chapter XIII.	Growth of the North Campus	153
Chapter XIV.	Adornment of the Grounds	159
Chapter XV.	The Chicago Departments	171

PLATES ILLUSTRATING THE EVOLUTION OF THE CAMPUS PLAN

Alma Mater by Lorado Taft ..... *Frontispiece*

Map of farms, buildings, grounds, etc., 1871 9
First plan of grounds, 1871—Harald M. Hansen 13
Survey of campus in 1892 19
First plan for the future growth of the University, 1905 —C. H. Blackall 37
Grounds of the University, 1906 41
Bird's-eye view looking northwest over a possible development of the College of Engineering, 1908 45
Zimmerman plan, December, 1908 47
White plan, December 23, 1909 51
Blackall plan, 1911 55
White plan, 1911 57
Blackall sketch January 19, 1912 59
White plan, February 2, 1912 61
Blackall plan, February 2, 1912 63
White plan, March 8, 1912 65
Blackall plan, March 13, 1912 67
Mann plan, March 18, 1912 69
White plan, 1913 71
White plan, 1914 73
Proposed University-Champaign Boulevard Link, 1917 —Frank L. Venning 75
A study for a Campanile—1920 81
White plan—1919 85
Plan for Development of Campus by Holabird and Roche 91
The Memorial Stadium 103
A Campus Plan Study showing Stadium on site first proposed 107
Smith Memorial (Music) Hall 115
The Campus Plan proposed by Mr. Charles A. Platt and adopted as the official plan 119
The Possible Ultimate Campus Plan, showing how far Mr. Platt's scheme may be carried 125

Main Entrance of the New Library 129
Central Pavilion of the University Hospital 133
A typical group of new South Campus buildings 139
The Armory 141
Entrance, Building for Architecture and Kindred Subjects 145
Gateway between Architecture and New Commerce Buildings 149
Sketch of Engineering Groups 155
Plat showing the subdivision of the University's 1546-acre holdings at Urbana-Champaign 161

APPENDIX

Appendix A—List of chief buildings (with cost) 177
Appendix B—Pertinent letters relating to problems of Campus planning and development 185
I. Extracts from early letters of Mr. C. H. Blackall, 1903–1906 187
II. Professor N. C. Ricker to Professor James M. White, January 10, 1910 192
III. Professor James M. White to President E. J. James, May 16, 1910 195
IV. C. H. Blackall to Professor White, June 12, 1911 201
V. Mr. George Huff to President E. J. James, November 9, 1911 203
VI. Dean Eugene Davenport to Professor White, January 20, 1912 207
VII. Professor Thomas J. Burrill to Professor White, January 20, 1912 210
VIII. Letters relative to the Platt Plan, 1922 ... 213
IX. Pertaining to the McKinley Hospital, 1923 216
X. Location of new buildings on South Farm, 1923 218
XI. From Mr. Platt, concerning design of New Library, 1923 220

XII. Professor White—relative to location of buildings, drives, etc., 1925 221
XIII. Professor White to President Kinley, Oct. 6, 1926, making suggestions for consideration by the Special Committee on Landscaping of the Campus 222
XIV. Professors Blair and White to President Kinley, August 3, 1928, with reference to the southeast campus area 225
XV. Mr. Ferruccio Vitale's report on the Landscaping of the Campus 229
Appendix C—Bibliography 237
Index 241

PREFACE

THIS HISTORY of the development of the campus of the University of Illinois is the product of the work of several people. The master hand which has given continuity to the story is that of the Supervising Architect of the University, Professor James M. White, for he is the only individual who has been in touch with our campus development through a long period of time. Others have participaated at intervals but no other single individual has had the continuous contact with that development which Professor White has had for a period of more than thirty years.

The University has had the benefit of advice and cooperation from many distinguished architects, among them Clarence H. Blackall of the class of '77; W. Carbys Zimmerman, who was State Architect from 1905–13; Daniel H. Burham, the father of the Chicago City Plan; Holabird & Roche; and Charles A. Platt, who is the present consulting architect. Several of these have submitted plans to the Board of Trustees at different times and from every one of them the Board has received suggestions of great value, many of which have been incorporated in the plan. One beneficial result of the varied character of the assistance thus attained has been to develop new points of view as conditions changed and to enable the University to incorporate in its plan of development valuable plans and details reflecting the ability of particular advisers.

Moreover, through the years, committees of the Board of Trustees have been active in promoting campus development, in studying various suggested plans, and in promoting the constant progress of campus improvement. While we cannot hope that even the present excellent plan can be adhered to in every detail for any considerable period of time, I am confident that the main outlines of the South Campus, at any rate, are fixed for years to come. Few institutions are so fortunate as to

have had the benefit of so diverse an assemblage of talent and excellent advice from great architects, and at the same time in the personnel of members of its staff a coordinating and unifying influence, through a generation. The result is that the University has a workable campus plan, a correlated landscape plan, and a new architectural tradition.

April 1, 1930

DAVID KINLEY
President

HISTORY OF THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Chapter I

BEGINNINGS AND EARLY EXPANSION REGENT GREGORY (1867–1880)

When the first Board of Trustees of the new Industrial University of Illinois met in Springfield on March 12, 1867, they found awaiting them the possibilities of a great institution. The University was richly endowed with land; its future only the boldest imagination could picture. With true pioneer spirit, the Trustees immediately set about laying plans for the development of the new undertaking which had been placed in their hands.

First among the perfunctory duties was a consideration of available assets. By the terms of the Morrill Act, under which the University was founded, the University of Illinois received a grant from the Government of 480,000 acres of public lands. In addition to this vast land endowment, the citizens of Champaign County had made valuable donations to the University, conditional on its being located in Urbana. In detail, the gifts of the county were: (1) 405 acres of farm land, known as the Busey farm, immediately south of the cemetery; (2) 400 acres of farm land nine miles southeast of Urbana, known as the Griggs farm; (3) 160 acres north of the cemetery, the tract now bounded on the east by Lincoln Avenue and on the west by Fourth Street, having its north line immediately south of the Auditorium; (4) an old seminary building, on what is now Illinois Field, and its surrounding tract of 10 acres; (5) $100,000 in Champaign County bonds, and (6) $2,000 in fruit and orna-

mental trees from the Dunlap nursery. In addition, the Illinois Central agreed to remit $50,000.00 in freight charges. These items constituted the properties and the assurances with which the new institution entered upon its career. How these resources were utilized in the growth and development of the University it is the purpose of this record to trace.

> In laying the foundations of an institution which is to last through coming ages and to affect all future generations, we have need to plan wisely. We must not expose ourselves needlessly to the inconveniences of changes nor to suspicions of caprice.

These words, written in March, 1867, by the committee of the Board of Trustees which selected the first course of study, reveal the spirit with which the initial problems of the University were approached. They show unmistakably that in the minds of the founders existed a prophetic vision strong enough to direct the growth of the institution wisely through its infancy. Ample evidence of their foresight lies about us; there is available today a notable record of the broad and generous imagination which lay behind the policies adopted in the pioneer period.

Important among the actions of the Board of Trustees, after the preliminary organization and election of necessary officers, was a consideration of the proposal made during the struggle for the establishment of the University, that the "polytechnic branch" be located in Chicago. The support of this city in the campaign had been gained largely through a suggestion embodied in a flexible clause in the original charter which gave the trustees the right "to establish a branch or department of said University at any points elected by them." The seat of the University being finally determined, the trustees were obliged to settle the matter at once. This they did by resolution, establishing the mechanical department as near as possible to the center of the city of Chicago, and placing the responsibility of securing legislative authority for the new branch upon that municipality. Such authority Chicago never

sought, and the nebulous dream of a great mechanical school in that city "died on paper."

Following the disposal of this question, came a survey of the property that had come to the trustees through the generosity of Champaign County. The one structure which was to be operated as the new industrial university was a seminary building, "uncompromisingly ugly," that had been built by the citizens of the community as a moral investment several years before. The building and grounds committee in its first report recommended the expenditure of $7,850 in an effort to modify the exterior of this building and to increase the usefulness of the property. At the same meeting of the Board, May 8, 1867, the proposal was first made that the University acquire the land lying between the ten-acre tract upon which the huge building stood and the 160-acre tract half a mile south. This was the first evidence of a belief among the members of the Board of Trustees that the University would require greater space for expansion than that offered by the tract surrounding the original building.

The idea of expansion found favor, however, and the question of the purchase of additional land was referred to the Executive Committee. In the intervening months between this June meeting of the Trustees and the next in November, the Executive Committee discussed, in detail, the land that might be needed for future growth. The majority of the committee favored expansion to the south, which would make it possible to link up the grounds where the building stood with the 160-acre tract that was to be the experimental farm. Some belief was expressed, however, that additional land should be acquired to the east, and the purchase of the blocks now lying immediately east of Illinois Field was considered. It was hoped that by the addition of half these blocks to the original "ten-acre-tract" and the purchase of the land that now forms the main campus, the main building would be connected with the farm to the south by a strip of uniform width. As a result of these deliberations of the Executive Committee, the Board

authorized (1) the acceptance of a gift from the supervisors of Champaign County, the major portion of the south half of what is now Illinois Field, to make up for the failure of the seminary tract to show a full ten acres; (2) the purchase of the Wells tract, 36.6 acres, comprising the larger part of the present main campus, and (3) the purchase of a tier of lots lying along the west of Illinois Field to make an avenue to the "south farm." No action was taken on the matter of land to the east.

At the same meeting, November 26, 1867, the "Committee on Agricultural Department" placed before the Board its suggestions for the management of the University lands:

> 1. The *present extent* of our grounds, including the purchases made by the Executive Committee, exclusive of the University lot, is about one thousand (1000) acres, nearly 200 adjoining the University lot, 410 in the Busey farm, and 400 in the Griggs farm.
>
> 2. There will be needed, for the University work, only about 600 acres; the 35 acres of the new purchase for horticulture, 160 acres for the experimental farm, and the 410 for the stock farm, tree planting, etc.
>
> 3. The Griggs farm should be sold as soon as it can be done wisely, and the proceeds should be sacredly kept to reimburse the permanent fund for the sums used in the purchase of additional lands.

In view of this attitude, the Trustees immediately undertook to dispose of the Griggs farm, and from 1867 to 1894, when the last few acres were sold, parcels of this land were almost continually on the market. Despite the comparatively small sum realized from this land, its sale helped to bring the holdings of the Trustees into a more unified group.

From the very first, it is clear that the Board of Trustees realized the need of planning for an expanding institution, and in little more than six months after the first meeting of the Board a fairly definite policy was taking shape; it was seen that the University must endeavor to convert its scattered holdings into a consolidated tract, with the original building as a starting point for expansion.

It was at the same early meeting (November 26, 1867),

which made evident the Board's intention to plan on generous lines for the future, that the first mention was made of what may be called a campus plan. The suggestion came from the "Committee on Horticultural Department":

> We would recommend to the Board that a suitable person, or persons, be employed by the Agricultural and Horticultural Committees, to survey and lay out the one hundred and sixty acre farm, as well as the lands surrounding the Institute building, with the intervening lands, employing an experienced landscape gardener, if they deem expedient, to assist in said survey, causing accurate maps of the same to be made, and that the said person or persons shall take measures to secure the preparation of ground and planting of screens, the coming spring, upon the west and north sides of the experimental farm and the Busey farm. Also, as liberally as may be practicable, for the purpose of shelter, on grounds surrounding the University building, without injuring the general appearance of said grounds.
>
> We would also further recommend that, in said survey, provision be made for planting an arboretum of all ornamental and forest trees likely to succeed, fruit trees of various kinds adapted to cultivation here, and for shrubbery kitchen and flower garden.

The idea of a comprehensive development of the grounds found ready favor and was adopted. The necessity of indicating locations for new buildings had not yet arrived, and no particular thought was given to such problems, but this policy of undertaking a systematic and orderly development of the grounds is worthy of note. We shall see later how this idea, brought forward even before the first students were admitted, persisted in spite of obstacles. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds, studying this problem independently, reached conclusions essentially the same as the Horticultural Committee and recommended:

> That this Committee be authorized to adopt a plan for laying out and ornamenting the University grounds, and that the work, whenever done, on the grounds, shall be in pursuance of this plan.

When the University opened to students in March, 1868, the old seminary building was quite changed in appearance—a new porch had been added, the rooms made habitable, and the

ground around it graded and fenced. Under the guidance of the Regent, and following the policy of the University, the labor that was required of students then was turned largely to continuing the improvements of the grounds. The first catalog says of the students:

> They accomplished, altogether, a large amount of valuable work, and were proud to point to the grounds fenced, planted with trees, and ornamented by their own labor. . . . . The labor is compensated in proportion to the ability and fidelity of each laborer, the maximum compensation being eight cents an hour.

The trees and shrubs planted were chiefly those given by Mr. Dunlap, with many additional donations of bedding plants.

The chief interest in early days centered in the main University area, substantially the greater part of the present campus. The Griggs farm, destined for sale, was practically disregarded. To shape for use the barren fields that formed the farm was one of the toughest problems for the pioneers. The "head farmer" in his first report made urgent request for tight fences to protect the University property from stock running at large and other destructive agents "since everything we have exposed is liable to the depredations of unscrupulous persons."

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees in November, 1868, the Horticulture Committee presented its first comprehensive report on the division of the tract known as the farm. The committee proposed that this entire area of 160 acres be planted in orchards and forest plantations and that the north part of the strip crossing "the new street that is located East and West" (Green Street) form an arboretum, "so far as practicable to make the same ornamental, on the ground plan of a park, for the use of the University, and the citizens of Urbana and Champaign." For this development, the committee recommended asking the legislature for an appropriation of $11,000 a year for two years. The report and recommendation were referred to the finance committee which in turn incorporated them in its request for appropriations. This request,

embodying the needs of the several departments for funds, is noteworthy as being the first presented to the legislature. In it, besides the item of the horticultural department, was another from the mechanical department for $40,000, for a new building "for the reception of machinery, for the repair of machinery, and other mechanical work; also, for Art Gallery, etc., etc." The request for the building the legislature deferred, but made an appropriation of $10,000 a year for two years to enable the Horticulture Department to carry out its plan.

At this same meeting, one of the members—obviously of a radical turn of mind, since it was he who first made the startling proposal that women be admitted to the new industrial school—introduced a resolution suggesting that all future improvements of the University be confined to the tract south of the cemetery. From the phraseology "that the future good of this University requires that we look forward to the removal of the present University buildings to the Busey farm, and that all improvements now made be in conformity thereto," it is not apparent what prompted the resolution, whether it was merely a passing whim, a dominant interest in agriculture, or a belief that this tract, the most elevated and sightly of the University holdings, was the logical place for building development. The resolution, however, was laid on the table, and, perhaps chiefly because the originator failed to attend the following meetings, was never again brought up. It was a suggestion, nevertheless, that represented an idea of the future growth of the University and the possibilities of the development of the campus which has often since found considerable sympathy.

Following in general the scheme laid out by the Horticultural Committee, Regent Gregory in 1869 reported a more detailed study of the development of the campus. These later recommendations embodied also the plans of the new professor of agriculture, whose wishes had become a new consideration. In the Regent's opinion, the two hundred acres lying nearest the University were sufficient both for horti-

experimental farm. A plan showing in
of this area was presented, likewise "a
namental grounds about the University
ention of a plan for campus embellish-
which followed the carrying out of this
ttested later. It is evident that the founders
ation of the subtle effect on the students of
inspiring surroundings. In this they were rather
uraged by the Legislative Investigating Com-
which reported:

MAP OF FARMS, BUILDINGS, AND GROUNDS, 1871

This map, first printed in the catalog of 1871, shows the holdings
the University and the allotments which were made in conformity to the
recommendations of the Horticulture Committee. Describing the plate,
the catalog says:

The lands occupied by the University embrace about 623 acres, divided
as follows:

1. The Campus, about 13 acres, including ornamental grounds and a
Military Parade Ground.

2. The Horticultural Ground, about 130 acres, embracing gardens,
orchards, nurseries, arboretum and forest plantations.

3. The Experimental Farm, 160 acres, including the experimental plats
and fields.

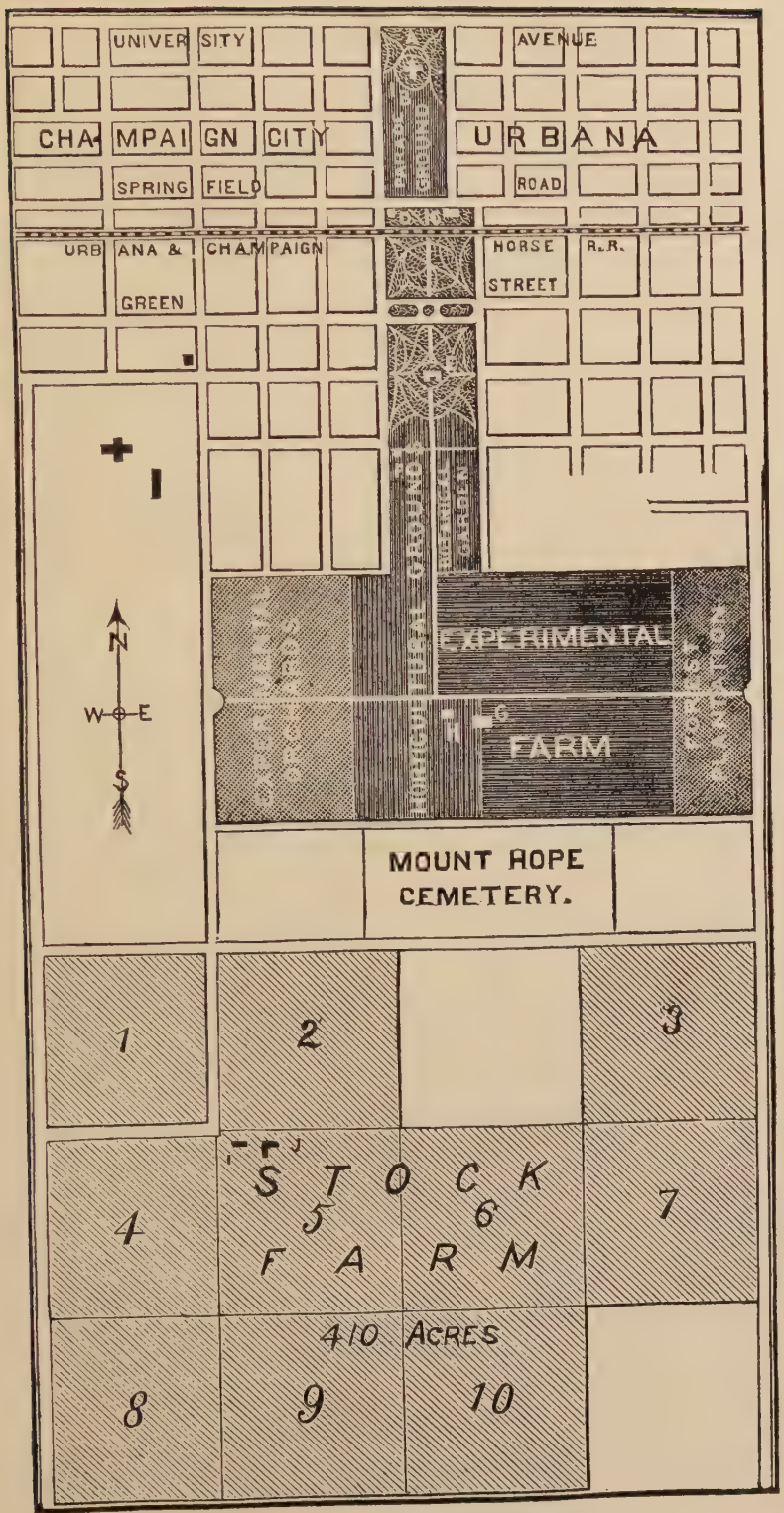
4. The Stock Farm, 410 acres.

The University owns another farm near Urbana, designed to be sold.

reports:

single building used for dormitories, recitation rooms, and cabi-
already crowded to overflowing. Students are occupying the base-
rooms in the want of better, at some risk of health. Thirteen teachers
to make the best shift they can with eight recitation rooms so
in their capacity that some of the larger classes must recite in
nents, and professors are compelled to teach the same lessons twice.
is already arrived when a large extension of the University seems

Thus after a brief two years of existence began the over-
equipment and facilities which ever since has been



Map of Farms, Buildings, Grounds, Etc.

almost incessant. Appreciating the unfortunate condition of the University, the legislature, in an appropriation bill not to be equalled in generosity for twenty years, authorized a large new Main Hall and also a Mechanical Building and Drill Hall such as had been requested in 1869.

The prospect of these buildings brought a new problem. Where should they be placed? In the minds of the trustees, the Mechanical Building was relatively unimportant, and the choice of its site was delegated, as an independent issue, to the Executive Committee. Interest centered in the new Main Building, and the question of its location called forth a spirited discussion in the Board meeting of April 20, 1871. There still lingered a feeling that the University should grow to the east of Illinois Field, and several members urged the erection of the building north of Springfield Avenue, advocating the purchase of about 24 lots east of the original ten-acre tract. Apparently it was foresight of the Regent, Doctor Gregory, that turned the thoughts of the Trustees to the area where the building now stands, and in the end the proposal to place it there was carried, although five members voted against it, four preferring the location to the north, and one member declaring that he believed the building should be located far to the south on the experimental farm.

Thus was settled the first momentous question involving the development of the campus. It was a clear test of the imagination of the Trustees. To modern minds, having before them the results of over fifty years of growth, it is easy to criticise the fathers of the institution for their failure to conceive of a building group and to relate to it the two structures, University Hall and the Mechanical Building, which came up for consideration at the same time. The reply is easily made that they might have done much worse. To break away from the region which had hitherto been the center of interest and begin anew at a seemingly remote point was in reality a move that spoke of bold imagination and great courage. Its best defense is that for thirty years the site chosen gave University Hall a central and dominating position.

immediate effect of the move was not altogether for-
The tract south of Green Street the Horticultural
ment had just taken over as its experimental area, and
cation of the new University Building in the midst of the
brought to an untimely end the experiments attempted
many garden and nursery plants." The activities of this
rtment now had to be carried farther to the south. The
brought about by this shift, though comparatively in-
nificant, thus early showed the need of far-sighted allotment
space, and pointed a moral which has not yet lost its force.

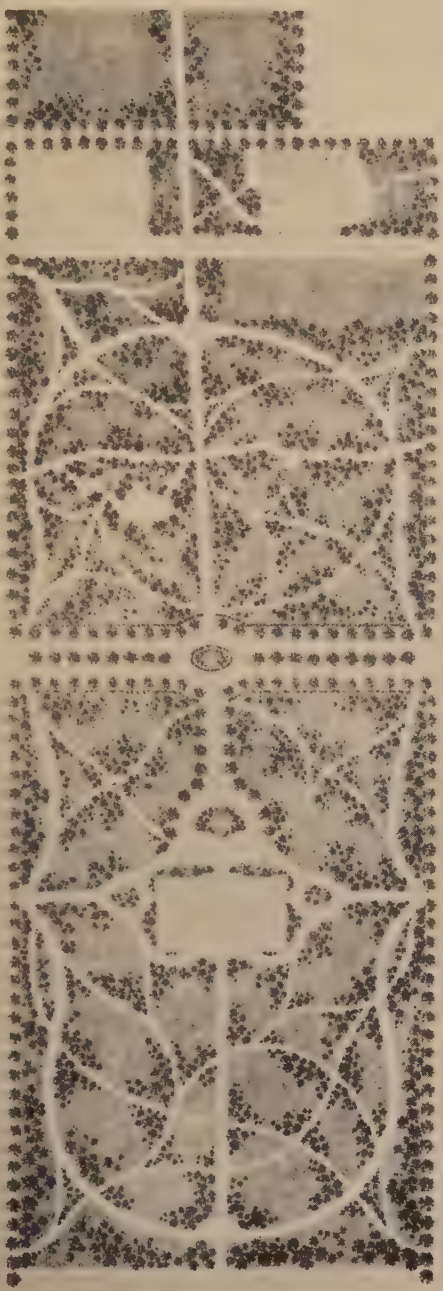
The determination of the site for University Hall marked the beginning of a new interest in what is now the main campus. The Regent in March, 1872, reports:

> A beautiful plan for our Arboretum and ornamental grounds about the new building has been prepared by our teacher of Architectural Drawing, and the plantation of trees will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit. The green houses and grounds about this building have been objects of increasing interest, and are of great value in teaching the finer parts of Horticultural Art.

This plan, now valuable because it is the only one of the suggestions for the development of the campus that has survived, hangs in the Office of the Supervising Architect and affords an interesting study of the art of landscape designing of the early seventies. The new University Hall is shown surrounded by an informal park with sinuous walks and drives and clumps of trees and shrubs. Green Street as it passes through the campus is widened to a double street with a boulevard treatment. The area north of Green Street is an arboretum, with the Boneyard west of Burrill Avenue expanded into a pond. This scheme was generally accepted as the ultimate arrangement, and work toward its development was started at once. As no one was made definitely responsible for carrying out the plan, however, the work lacked effective direction; absence of funds, furthermore, handicapped progress, and before much had been done, need of new building sites forced radical changes in the scheme.

FIRST PLAN OF GROUNDS, 1871

Plan of Illinois Industrial University—a suggested scheme for the development of the grounds prepared in 1871 by Harald Hansen, Instructor in Architecture, after the site for University Hall had been chosen.



Enough trees and shrubs were planted, however, to make a noticeable difference in the bleak prairie landscape. Practically on his own responsibility Doctor Thomas J. Burrill planted the elms along the avenue which perpetuates his name, as well as many other trees which now give charm and distinction to the campus. In spite of these efforts, nevertheless, the catalog of 1875–76 was giving an optimistic prophecy rather than a description of actual conditions when it reported:

> The ornamental grounds which surround the University building embrace about twenty acres, and are kept in a neat and attractive style. These, with all the adjuncts of trees and flowering shrubs, lawn and beds of flowers and foliage plants, walks of different material and styles of laying out, give illustration to the class-room work in landscape gardening.

With the transference of the chief University activities to the new Main Hall, conditions about the old building went from bad to worse. On December 15, 1876, the Department of Horticulture reported:

> The changes consequent upon moving the main portions of the school work to the new building, lessening the importance of and interest in the old building and grounds, induces me to recommend the abandonment of floral display in these beds. The premises being almost deserted during the long summer vacation, serious depredations are made by people of low class who make the place a rendezvous, and by rowdy boys incited to mischief by the opportunity presented. Beds are tramped, flowers plucked, plants stolen and carried away, and other annoyances of similar kind. . . . .
>
> The same attention to floriculture transferred to the new grounds will have much better effect and be free in the main from the evils mentioned.

The disquieting state of the old building prompted many thoughts about its future and provoked many suggestions, one of which was that the legislature be asked for an appropriation to refit and remodel this ancient structure as a ladies' dormitory. The suggestion stirred little response, however, and the building stood, ravaged by storms and vandals, till the Regent five years later in a few well-chosen words revealed its sorry

state and recommended its demolition. In 1881, he reported the work progressing rapidly.

Meanwhile, the new University Hall had been found unsuitable for a large chemical laboratory, and in December, 1876, the request for legislative appropriation bore an item of $20,000 for a new Chemical Building. Plans were drawn and bids received before September 11, 1877, the date of the first official consideration of the site. On this date, confronted by the problem of locating the new building, the trustees found themselves again without definite policy, and after considerable discussion rejected a proposal to set the building where Engineering Hall now stands and chose the site where the structure now known as the Entomology Building stands. Work on the building was commenced at once, and in April, 1878, it was dedicated as "one of the best and largest on the continent."

Chapter II

PROBLEMS OF IMPROVEMENT. REGENT PEABODY AND ACTING REGENT BURRILL: (1881–1894)

The removal of the old building on Illinois Field left the ground on which it stood without definite use, and for some time its future was uncertain. Regent Peabody, regarding it as waste space and believing that "the time will come when the University will wish to hold no property north of Springfield Avenue," recommended that it be sold as soon as a fair price could be obtained; but fortunately the suggestion was not carried out. Intercollegiate athletics had been introduced two years before; six years later this feature of the University life had gained such prominence that the Trustees felt warranted in turning over the area to the newly-formed Athletic Association.

It was in the early nineties that the University experienced a period of unprecedented and unanticipated growth. When the last decade of the century opened, there were three main buildings on the campus: University Hall, the old Mechanical Building, and the Chemical Laboratory (present Entomology Building). A small greenhouse, relatively unimportant in the group but a center of great interest at the time, stood near the site of the Adminstration Building. Registration, after running in the three hundreds for eight dull years in the early eighties, leaped from 377 to 519 in the three years from 1887 to 1890. The result was a crowding of all available space. In order "to give the Mechanical Department room for needed expansion in the old Mechanical Building," a new Drill Hall was requested of the legislature in December, 1888, and the appropriation was secured. The site for this building, now the Gymnasium Annex, seems not to have been given much consideration by the

Board itself nor to have been determined by any broad scheme of development unless such existed in the mind of the Regent. In his report of June 11, he announced that:

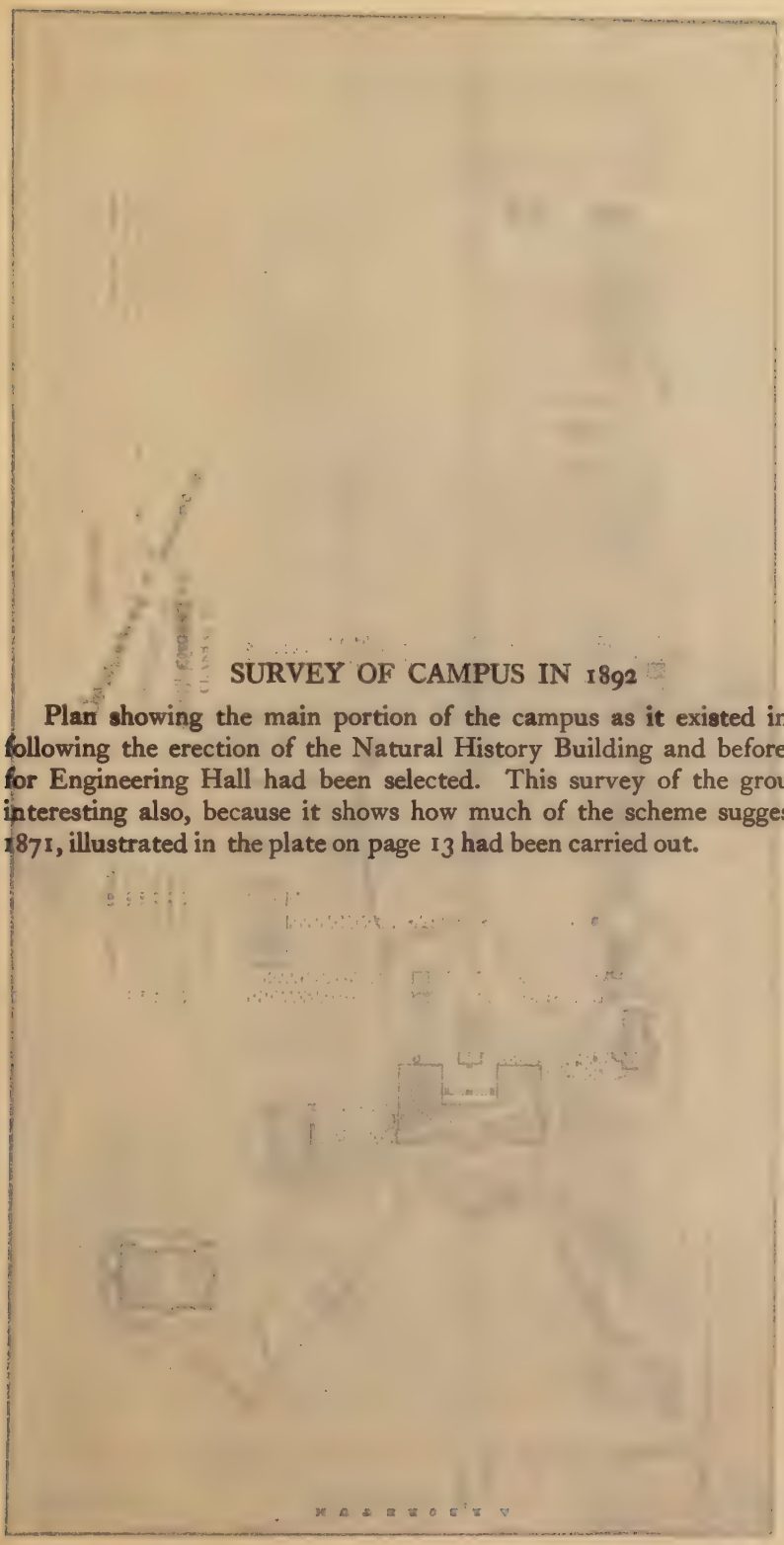
> After much reflection and examination of grounds, I am prepared to recommend that the new building be placed in the old campus, or parade ground, near the southeast corner. I would have the length of the building lie east and west, fronting the south. The center of this front to be opposite the center of the main guilding, looking into the north end of the avenue which leads from that building through the park and the arboretum.

Thus, in the case of the fourth building to be erected upon the campus, is found illustration of a third method of selecting sites—University Hall and the Chemical Laboratory having been located by the Trustees, the Mechanical building having been left to the judgment of the Executive Committee. This lack of a broad definite policy in the location of buildings, a characteristic failing of many universities, continued for some thirty years and produced results from which the institution has not yet recovered.

The construction of the Drill Hall had scarcely been completed before pressure from a new direction was felt. In 1890 the Regent announced that interest in gymnasium work had increased to such an extent that an addition to this new building would have to be built "for dressing rooms, etc." The sudden development of the new interest, however, effected no modification of plans at that time.

In 1890 the Regent further recommended the erection of a building to house the classes and museum collections of botany, zoology, and physiology to release space in University Hall. The legislature made the necessary appropriation, and by motion in the Board meeting of August 7, 1891, the North part of the Natural History building was located.

In 1891 a change in the regency brought Doctor Burrill temporarily into the chair, and under his direction the numerous urgent problems of development during those busy years were brought insistently before the Board. In his first report, as acting regent, September 8, 1891, he called attention



SURVEY OF CAMPUS IN 1892

Plan showing the main portion of the campus as it existed in 1892, following the erection of the Natural History Building and before a site for Engineering Hall had been selected. This survey of the grounds is interesting also, because it shows how much of the scheme suggested in 1871, illustrated in the plate on page 13 had been carried out.

Board itself nor to have been determined by any broad scheme of development unless such existed in the mind of the Regent. In his report of June 11, he announced that:

> After much reflection and examination of grounds, I am prepared to recommend that the new building be placed in the old campus, or parade ground, near the southeast corner. I would have the length of the building lie east and west, fronting the south. The center of this front to be opposite the center of the main building, looking into the north end of the avenue which leads from that building through the park and the arboretum.

Thus, in the case of the fourth building to be erected upon the campus, is found illustration of a third method of selecting sites—University Hall and the Chemical Laboratory having been located by the Trustees, the Mechanical building having been left to the judgment of the Executive Committee. This lack of a broad definite policy in the location of buildings, a condition which has caused some

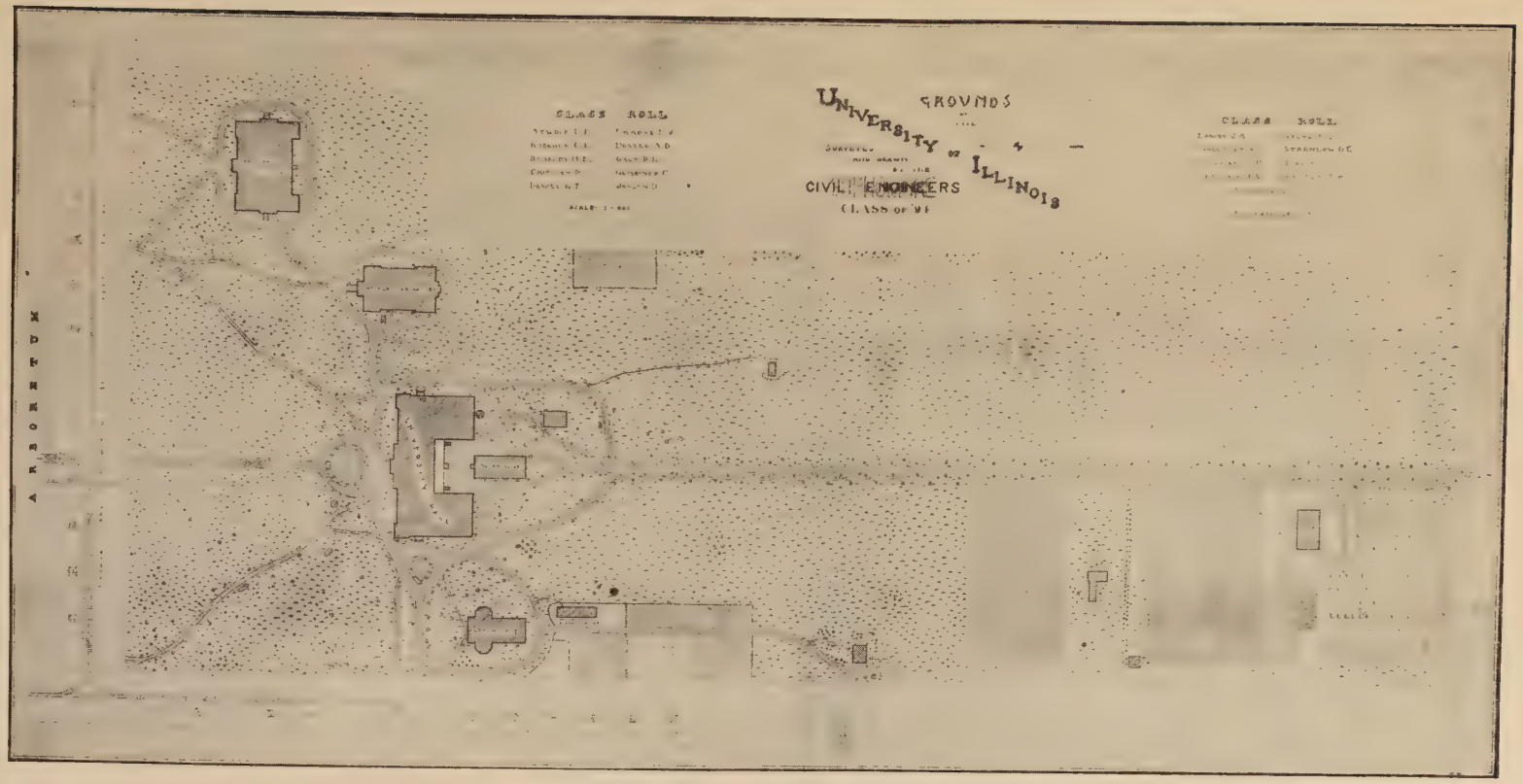
SURVEY OF CAMPUS IN 1892

Plan showing the main portion of the campus as it existed in 1892, following the erection of the Natural History Building and before a site for Engineering Hall had been selected. This survey of the grounds is interesting also, because it shows how much of the scheme suggested in 1871, illustrated in the plate on page 13 had been carried out.

the construction of the Drill Hall had scarcely been completed before pressure from a new direction was felt. In 1890 the Regent announced that interest in gymnasium work had increased to such an extent that an addition to this new building would have to be built "for dressing rooms, etc." The sudden development of the new interest, however, effected no modification of plans at that time.

In 1890 the Regent further recommended the erection of a building to house the classes and museum collections of botany, zoology, and physiology to release space in University Hall. The legislature made the necessary appropriation, and by motion in the Board meeting of August 7, 1891, the North part of the Natural History building was located.

In 1891 a change in the regency brought Doctor Burrill temporarily into the chair, and under his direction the numerous urgent problems of development during those busy years were brought insistently before the Board. In his first report, as acting regent, September 8, 1891, he called attention


CLASS ROLL
GROUNDS
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
CIVIL ENGINEERS
CLASS OF 91
CLASS ROLL
ARMORY AVE

to the growing desire on the part of the faculty for a larger library, and, because of its growing importance and deplorable condition, made pertinent inquiries regarding the status of Green Street as a public thoroughfare. In 1892, under the stimulus of several successive years of increased registration, the faculty undertook the first serious study of building needs, Doctor Burrill reporting the findings to the Board as follows:

> The general subject of new buildings has been earnestly considered by the Faculty, and, after much discussion, the following were pronounced to be urgently needed now: A building for the college of engineering, $75,000 to $150,000; a library building, $100,000; a museum building, $80,000. It was voted that no order of precedence should be made among these three, but that all are demanded at the present time for the essential uses of the institution.
>
> . . . . Other buildings are desired. An assembly hall, capable of seating 3,000 persons, an astronomical observatory, a gymnasium, and other structures are really wanted; but it is the opinion of the Faculty that the three named are the most essential for this time.

The presentation of the ideas of the faculty in the matter of new buildings caused considerable discussion in the Board when an order of preference was attempted in making up the appropriation request. In the consequent tangle the museum project was lost, and only the library and engineering items included. Of these two the legislature saw fit to grant only one —the Engineering Building. Following the announcement of the appropriation, upon the petition of alumni architects, a competition was held among them with the result that the planning of the building was placed in the hands of George W. Bullard, '82. The selection of site, left to the Building and Grounds Committee for recommendation, brought out considerable difference of opinion.

The problem was critical. In 1893, the Natural History Building, Law Building, and University Hall formed, south of Green Street, a sort of incomplete court facing the north. On the opposite side of the street along the banks of the Boneyard and north to the street railway property was a promising ar-

boretum. Between the railroad and Springfield Avenue was the fortress-like Mechanical Hall, with the New Armory across the street facing south down Burrill Avenue. With this situation before them, where was the Engineering Building to be placed? The Building and Grounds committee found themselves divided over the question and submitted very interesting majority and minority reports, the former recommending the present site. Thus was established the nucleus of what is now the College of Engineering, which fills a large portion of the area north of Green Street.

During this same year occurred several relatively unimportant incidents noteworthy because of their significance today. Inspired doubtless by the propects of growth to the south, the Champaign and Urbana Street Railway in 1893 began the presentation of an insistent series of requests for permission to extend their line south along Wright Street and through the University grounds. It was only after a succession of flat refusals that the company gave up the plan. It is worth noting in this connection, too, that, as early as 1867, following ill-advised action of the Executive Committee, the trustees were called upon to take firm stand against a proposed extension of the present Big Four Railroad Line across the campus. The convictions of the Board were well embodied in the resolution,

> That this Board disavow and disapprove of any attempt on the part of the Executive Committee, or any other committee of this Board, to grant or allow to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, and Pekin Railroad Company, or any other railroad company, the right of way over any property of this Institution . . . . without the direct authority of a vote of the Board.

Thus there was precedent for later action. The street railway did succeed, however, in securing the cooperation of the Board in the erection of a waiting station on Green Street in front of University Hall.

Green Street was becoming an important thoroughfare and so urgently in need of improvement and better care that the Trustees undertook definitely to determine its status. This

was accomplished largely through Judge J. O. Cunningham, who presented an opinion at the March meeting of 1893 which did much to clear away historical and legal uncertainties respecting the street and made possible a formulation of more definite policies in the matter of thoroughfares and relations with public service companies.

Interesting likewise as one of the problems of the early nineties and one not entirely unfamiliar today, was the introduction by Doctor Burrill of recommendations looking toward the leasing of building lots to members of the faculty. The critical shortage of houses at that time inspired the sympathetic suggestion; it was carried to the point of securing an opinion December 16, 1895, from the Attorney General covering the questions involved, but his adverse judgement caused the project to be abandoned. These matters, together with the introduction of petitions for the establishment of a Law School, a domestic science department, for a woman's dormitory, a woman's gymnasium, for advancement of women to professorships, and the first proposal for the affiliation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, give fair indication of a broadening horizon.

Chapter III

PRESIDENT DRAPER AND CAMPUS PROGRESS (1894–1904)

Taking fresh courage from the leadership of a new president, A. S. Draper, the Trustees in 1894 requested appropriations for several much-needed buildings. A library, assembly hall, observatory, President's house, and dairy building were specified. Of these, appropriations for the library and the observatory only were made. For the construction of the President's house, the Trustees authorized the sale of the last remnant of the Griggs farm, and incorporated in the same resolution a clause locating the building where it stands, now used by the University Health Service. When the Library came to be considered, the Board, contrary to previous policy, expressed a wish to delay work on the plans until the question of site had been settled. The first effort in this direction was made by Mr. Bullard, a man throughout his long service on the Board keenly alive to the great future before the University. His resolution, "that the new library be located in a southwesterly direction from University Hall, placing the building so that its west front may be, as nearly as practicable, opposite the east end of Daniel Street, in the city of Champaign," was passed June 27, 1895, and following a previous decision of the Board, plans for the building were sought by competition, prizes to the amount of $1200 being offered. Thirty-eight designs were submitted, of which four were selected as worthy of prizes, and one of these adopted for construction. Subsequent examination of the plan, however, and consultation with the designer, revealed deficiencies which necessitated the selection of another architect. The firm of D. H. Burnham and Company was accordingly engaged, and under the direction of Mr. Burnham two designs were prepared and presented to the

Board. The Board selected a classical design and were preparing to go ahead with construction when the influence of Governor Altgeld, who had previously indicated his objection to the site selected and who now expressed disapproval of the design, caused a reversal of the former decision. Mr. Burnham immediately resigned as architect and the building was placed in the hands of Professors Ricker and White of the Department of Architecture, who produced the design which was carried out. The site, however, remained in question until June 19, 1896, nearly a year after the first decision in the matter, when the present location suggested by the Governor was accepted in lieu of that looking down Daniel Street.

Additional building activities at this time occupied the attention of the administrative officers and Trustees. On recommendation of President Draper in his report of June 11, 1895, the present machine shops were authorized. In April of the following year, the committee on Buildings and Grounds requested assignment of a site for the new observatory, and its present location was sanctioned, making this small structure the only one of permanence south of Main Hall at that time.

The buildings made possible by the legislative appropriations of 1895 seem to have been the first located from study of plans of existing buildings and improvements. This is manifest through the introduction of a motion, before sites of the above buildings had been determined, requesting the President "to have prepared a sketch plan of the University grounds so as to show the relative position of the buildings and walks." This initial impulse to employ plans in selecting building sites may perhaps be considered the precursor of those more comprehensive plans for campus development which were soon to appear. The problems of growth were yearly becoming more intricate.

President Draper, soon after coming into office, felt a prevailing carelessness about the campus which he tried hard to correct. In 1895 he recommended that the Board of Trustees create the office of Superintendent of Buildings and

Grounds for the obvious purpose of centralizing responsibility for these two important elements of the university. The Board followed his recommendation and took further steps toward the preservation of the grounds by passing resolutions restricting traffic and other abuses of the campus. Vigorous repressive measures were undoubtedly necessary then and for some time thereafter; it is unquestionably to these measures that we now owe a great part of the present dignity and charm of the campus.

In the legislative appropriation year 1897, an Agricultural Building, Chemical Laboratory, Men's Gymnasium, and a Central Heating Plant were requested, but only the latter was granted. This structure found location north of the Boneyard in the Engineering group, in conformity to a study made jointly by the Buildings and Grounds Committee and Professor Breckenridge, head of the Mechanical Engineering Department.

With the new Library completing the horseshoe-shaped group south of Green Street, additional building on that portion of the campus was perforce bound to take place outside the neighborly circle. In a brief twenty years, this first simple and unpretentious effort at an orderly grouping of buildings was completed, and in 1899 the Trustees found themselves facing a situation not greatly unlike that which lay before the men who boldly set University Hall in the midst of the "garden." The time for decision in the matter of future building groups, and preliminary indication of what was to be done with the area south of University Hall, came in the above year when the legislature made appropriation for a new Agriculture Building. This building, therefore, was the point of departure, and the initial stimulus in the selection of its site seems to have come from President Draper.

The appropriation of $150,000 for an agricultural plant for the University will always remain a notable event in our history. In all the provisions which have been made in many states for agricultural education, the generosity of this magnificent sum given at one time is unprecedented.

It offers us a great opportunity and forces upon us a vast responsibility. With so much money to use at once we ought to erect the most suitable and comprehensive group of structures for agricultural purposes to be found in the country. . . . . Without going into statements of facts or arguments here, I advise the adoption of the plan outlined as follows:

. . . . Erect a group of agricultural buildings to the south of and east of University hall. . . . . The architecture of this group of buildings should be symmetrical and picturesque, and all of the interior arrangements may easily be made, and should be made, attractive; when completed and the work started, the agricultural group should prove even more fascinating to students and visitors than other University buildings.

The logic which prompted these recommendations is not difficult to perceive. The farm and orchards lay to the south, and the building for agriculture needed to be located out in that direction to have the best possible relation to the outdoor interests. When the present site was selected, however, there seems to have been little consideration given to the influence it might have on the placing of other buildings. It can only be accounted a lucky accident that the situation chosen proved fortunate; it determined successively the locations of all the buildings added south of the Green Street group.

With the expanding interests of the University and the growing numbers of the student body, athletics had been steadily mounting in popularity, and by 1898 it was felt that Illinois Field was no longer wholly suitable. A move was accordingly made to have the athletic area transferred, either to the south of University Hall or to the old Fair Grounds, a great tract lying south of John Street and west of Fourth Street which could then have been purchased for what now seems a ridiculously low sum. The proposal met strenuous opposition, however; and on solicitation of the Advisory Board of Athletics the Trustees decided to enlarge Illinois Field and to improve its facilities.

Of further significance in the development of the campus was the appropriation of $3,000 a year, spent during 1899 and 1900 in paving Burrill Avenue north of Green Street and portions of Mathews and Springfield Avenues. With the exception

of small appropriations in 1915 and 1916 for paving the service roadway between the Engineering and Physics Building, this appropriation of 1899 represents the last sum spent on the permanent improvement of drives wholly within the campus. Previous to this date, Green Street, paved in 1894, was the only paving work to the credit of the University. The permanent roadway development of the University has thus been confined to three years: 1894, 1899, and 1915.

On June 9, 1900, there was lost to the University by fire the oldest building on the campus at that time,—the Mechanical Building and Drill Hall which stood between Springfield Avenue and the railroad. This building, though old, was substantial and exceedingly useful and its loss resulted in great inconvenience until the legislature the following year made appropriations for a new gymnasium, a woodshop, and a materials testing laboratory. Construction of these buildings was begun as soon as possible after legislative approval, but there is no record of definite action by the Trustees in regard to their location.

At the time the appropriations for the buildings replacing the old Drill Hall were made, the Legislature also made an appropriation for a new Chemical Building. A new woman's building at the same time was denied. Conditions in the old Chemistry Building had become so unbearable, however, that relief was imperative. It had taken but twenty-three years for this building, heralded at its dedication as "one of the finest on the continent" to become outgrown. Its successor, located by the Buildings and Grounds Committee, September 28, 1902, "on the ground between the Agricultural Buildings and the present Chemical Laboratory" was evidently placed where it now stands largely because of the relationship thus effected between it and the Agriculture Building. This building, likewise, at the time of its dedication pronounced "one of the greatest" had even less time to serve before being outgrown. In 1914, twelve years after its opening, an addition was made to it more than doubling the laboratory space. This great laboratory,

called at the time of its erection, "the largest single building in the country devoted exclusively to chemistry," is itself no longer adequate, and construction is now under way on an addition which will take care of the freshman work.

In 1901, two matters of policy affecting the development of the campus were established. Both matters were brought to the front solely by the increase in attendance and consequent growth of the institution. The street railway, for many years previous an occupant of Green Street by an agreement under which it ceased operations upon its old right of way near Springfield Avenue, began rehabilitating the old line. The Board protested, and a controversy ensued which was not finally settled until several years later when the extension of the Oregon street line brought about a new agreement. In this contest with the street railway the transportation problem of the two cities and the relations of the University with the company received most thorough study. The final result was the cession by the Street Railway of title to the strip known as the "old right of way." This land was given to the University to complete its holdings in that portion of the campus.

With this effort at solving the transportation problem came contemporaneously the first discussion of a change in the use of the present south campus. Since the opening of the University, this tract had been largely under the control of the agricultural departments. But in 1902, President Draper pointed out that the increased attendance and the multiplication of buildings had reduced the amount of space available for general recreational purposes and therefore urged that the Agricultural Department relinquish a portion of the land under its direction. Accordingly, some twenty acres adjoining the forestry were turned over for general use. Continued growth of the University, however, soon made this concession insufficient and further encroachments upon the area followed. In later years, however, re-allotment of space in this section restored these areas to agriculture.

The next year, President Draper went much more thor-

oughly into the matter of expansion and indicated the existence for the first time of an attitude favorable to the creation of studied plans outlining the future development of the campus. The first of these plans was not to come forth for several years, however, and then under the stimulus of another executive, but the point of view of President Draper in 1903 is significant. In his report of June 8, he says:

> My advice is that we enter upon a systematic examination of all matters incident to University expansion, growth, and efficiency. There will yet be a very large addition to the University buildings, and it is now clear enough that this must be to the south of the present buildings. Our student body is more than likely to be again doubled, or trebled, in the next ten years. Buildings need room, and buildings in which people do their work are entitled to more eligible space than buildings in which animals live. Students need room without stint for recreation and play. The Varsity teams and the military department monopolize Illinois Field. Indeed the military regiment has begun to go to the south campus for room for its operations. By common consent everybody keeps off the lawns between the main buildings, but everyone has been assured that the lawns south of the buildings shall be free for recreation and sport. Upon the commencement of operations for the Woman's Building all the space north of the road in front of the Observatory will be closed to recreation and sport. We are to encourage and promote these. Not only the health, but the happiness of students and the general quiet and peace of the University are involved. Next year all the space on the University grounds south of the Observatory and east of Burrill avenue will be needed by the human interests of the University, and this need will be more and more pressing for an indefinite time. A proper regard for the future makes it imperative that we shall not permit any permanent structures for animals or more storage to be placed anywhere north of the road running east and west in front of the present barns. Even the "permanent plots" for agricultural experimentation will in time, and as soon as possible, have to be discontinued where they are and started on the south farm. It is the glory of this University that it is rich in land eligibly located for its uses. It is already distinguished for this among the universities of the country. It is a feature in which but very few if any of them can approach us. It is upon us to make the most of this, and press the advantage to the utmost. The College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station have a great, beautiful farm of four hundred acres close at hand which has just come into their uses. The human interests of the University require that

everything connected with the agricultural work shall go there save such parts as are imperatively needed in the every-day instructional work, or such parts as we want to keep in shape to show every-day visitors.

Again the time is upon us for a thorough consideration of plans about the south campus. We are bound to stop the use of the University grounds as a pleasant route for funeral processions. Experience shows that this cannot be done except by closing the road running south of the dean's house and the gate at the end of it. I think this should be done. The use of Burrill Avenue south of the "Old Building" as a carriage way is no longer necessary, and I have come to the conclusion that the University interests would be promoted by changing it from a roadway into a walk. This would tend to make all the grounds south of the buildings more exclusive and useful to the University people, and it would help on all kinds of sports and pastimes while it promoted the healthful enthusiasm of student life.

These recommendations were all subsequently adopted by resolution, thus paving the way for more comprehensive development of the area south of the Agriculture Building. The Burrill Avenue matter, then set aside, remained a problem insistently demanding settlement, until in 1922 the solution suggested by President Draper was put into effect.

The Woman's Building, located June 8, 1903, by recommendation of the President "nearly opposite the Agricultural Building" was evidently so placed in conformity to what was then a nebulous plan of development. The scheme for this development had not been definitely set down on paper for study and discussion, but evidence of the beginning of a new conception of university building groups is revealed in President Draper's remarks a few months later bearing upon some new structures for the College of Agriculture. Of these he says:

It is proposed at an early day to commence the erection of a number of structures for the use of the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station on a line running east and west, and south of the present road in front of the barns. These structures may very well be similar to each other in their external architecture, and they certainly should be highly attractive in style. They are likely to form the south side of the enlarged University quadrangle.

The last sentence gives a hint of the plan that lay in the mind of the President, and is prophetic of the more complete and detailed scheme for the development to the south which was to follow.

The year 1903 is notable as that in which the first steps were taken toward the preparation of studies and plans for the future development of the campus. The seeming lack of interest of the University in preparations for expansion and a recognition of the fundamental wisdom of broad and comprehensive planning motivated the efforts of certain alumni to bring this matter to the attention of the Trustees and officers of the institution.

The first specific introduction of the idea of having a plan for the development of the campus is difficult to trace, but much of the immediate impulse back of the project seems to have come from C. H. Blackall, '77, an eminent architect of Boston. In 1903, Mr. Blackall became interested in a more dignified treatment of Green Street as an entrance to the University grounds, and outlined several tentative schemes to President Draper. In the course of his studies of this feature, however, he came to the conclusion that "it would be of questionable value to attempt a solution of that part of the problem without reference to the broader scheme of the whole grounds," a conclusion no doubt hastened by informal conferences on the subject with Mr. John C. Olmsted of the firm of Olmsted Brothers, prominent landscape architects of Boston. Mr. Blackall, in connection with the problems which he knew the University to be facing, urged that Mr. Olmsted be commissioned to undertake something in the nature of a survey and report on the University grounds. The trustees evidently did not see fit to authorize such a study of the campus at this time, and efforts to arrange a visit by Mr. Olmsted failed, and the Green Street matter was dropped.

Nevertheless, the germ of a new idea had been planted, and through careful nourishing by interested alumni and members of the faculty it was destined to grow and bear valuable fruit

later. Meanwhile, the leadership of these men who stood strongly for putting the University of Illinois abreast of the greatest in the country is easily discernible in the records.

With a view toward more definite reservation of the south campus area until such time as maturer plans were presented, the Trustees in locating the minor agriculture buildings mentioned above "ordered that the plantings by the Horticultural Department in the tract lying west of Wright Street extended, should be of such a nature as not to occupy the grounds more than twelve years from this date." This order, evidently not meeting the approval of the interests affected, was brought up a few months later, and by a vote of seven to two rescinded. The action itself was not of great importance in the later development of the areas under consideration, but as a by-product of the discussion came forth a statement from Mr. Bullard of the Board in explanation of his negative vote which well deserves complete reproduction as a typical expression of a man who was for many years thoroughly devoted to the highest ideals of the University and fully awake to its possibilities. Mr. Bullard said:

> In explanation of my vote against the reconsideration of the action of this Board taken last March, and the rescinding of that action, I desire to say that it should be recognized by the members of this Board that it is sound policy to provide for the future growth of the University in a material way. The initial board of trustees, in locating University Hall, evidently placed it where it supposed the south end of the campus would always be. The grounds south of that building were set apart for gardens and experiment plots for the use of the agricultural and horticultural departments.
>
> The location of University Hall was fixed in 1870. In thirty-four years the University has outgrown the limits fixed in 1870, and much more than double the amount of land comprising the original campus is now laid out for grounds and buildings.
>
> Again, another south end of the campus has been fixed by the Board of Trustees, this time in 1903, at the very south end of the University holdings, and it is clearly evident that the grounds will never be extended to the south beyond that limit. No one can believe the University will cease to grow. In thirty-four years its growth has almost filled the north campus with buildings and is well advanced on the new south campus. In recent

years the growth of the University has been accelerated, that is, on geometrical lines as compared with arithmetical. It must be recognized that the growth will continue if the Commonwealth of Illinois continues to prosper.

The Agricultural College has always occupied the south portion of the University's grounds and the Engineering College the north end. As the growth extended south the grounds used by the Agricultural College in plantings and experimental work have been released and given up to the campus for buildings and open grounds around them. In this withdrawal the Agricultural College was never crippled. Ampler grounds were provided as were necessary in the natural growth of the several departments of the College and now, when it is proposed to set a time twelve years hence, when certain plots of ground occupied by the horticultural department shall be vacated for the enlargement of the campus, the department has been and will be given choice of other lands for enlargement and growth commensurate with its importance and satisfactory to its faculty and the friends of horticulture.

It is recognized that the growth of the University will in the future be a gradual expansion of present colleges and departments. This will require more buildings and a corresponding increase in grounds for the movement and recreation of students. It is the pride of our University that our grounds are roomy and with ample space between buildings for extensive avenues, walks, greensward, shrubbery, and spreading trees. These conditions give a charm to the work of the student and inspire and develop the best feelings of his higher nature. As buildings increase they must be placed in the vicinity of other buildings in the same college or department, and unless the grounds are laid out extensively to accommodate a large growth, crowding of our grounds will necessarily follow, much to the injury of the University. The natural growth must be in the direction of the grounds set apart by the action of the Board, now sought to be rescinded. That action of the Board provided only for the natural growth so as to preserve the spaciousness of our grounds which is unique with our University among all the great colleges of the West.

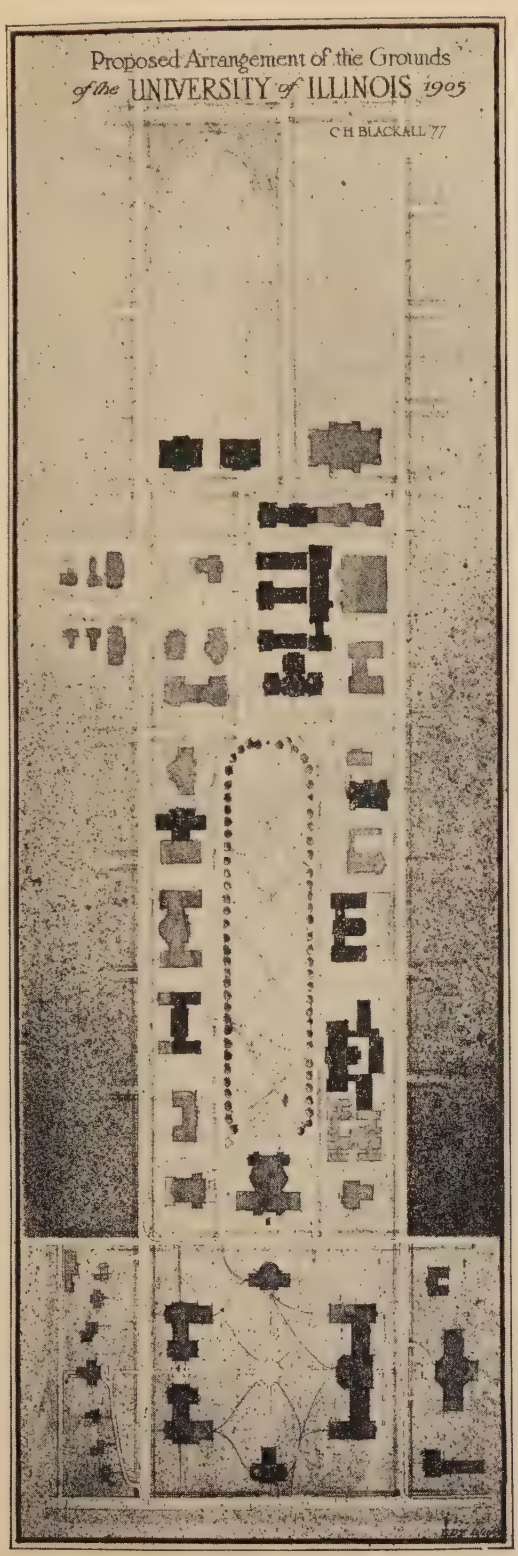
The horticultural department should be slow to insist on the spoliation of the campus. It should take the lead in its preservation, enlargement, and beautification, especially since the department may be provided with more spacious grounds for its own peculiar work.

The only reason presented for this action is that a few more steps will be required to reach the experiment plots, but the same argument may be applied against the enlargement of any farm or orchard by its owner.

The ill effects of crowding are already to be seen in the campus surrounding the College of Engineering. Such crowding should be permitted

only when it is impossible to avoid it, and should never be permitted among the most valuable assets of humanity. The best life of the students requires room for movement and activity. This room is necessary to enable the University to do its greatest work for its students, and more truly is it so as regards those students who come from farms and country places and who expect to return to them after their college course is ended.

THE FIRST PLAN FOR THE FUTURE GROWTH OF THE UNIVERSITY 1905


Proposed Arrangement of the Grounds
of the UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS 1905
C H BLACKALL '77

position to make more concrete application of his convictions, and in the meetings of the commission he repeatedly urged the necessity of study of the entire campus before locating the Auditorium. In furtherance of this idea, the commission in its first report laid the following before the Board of Trustees:

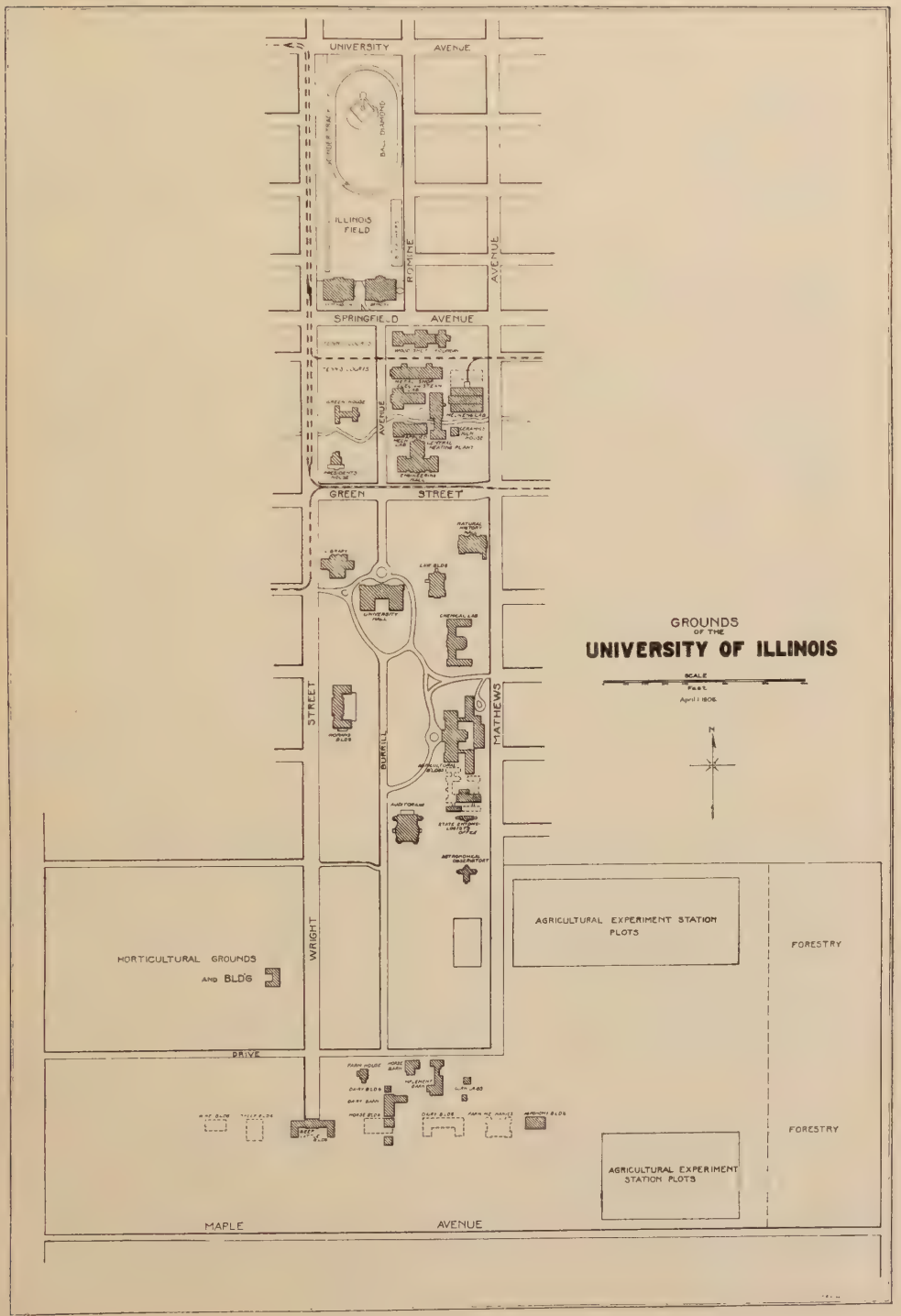
> That the building be located north of the crest of the rear campus between the line of Burrill avenue and the front line of the Agricultural building. . . . . That the approaches and surroundings be planned with distinct reference to the general plan of the University grounds, and that such general plan be made at once, for which purpose it is recommended that $300 be appropriated to be expended from the general fund under the direction of the architect.
>
> These were, with the exception of the first, approved by the members of the commission, who were present at the second session.
>
> Upon the first, the vote showed four in favor, one opposed, Mr. Blackall and President James not voting.
>
> Mr. Abbot, who voted "no", explained that before he would be willing to vote in favor of the proposed site he wished to have more information on two points: (1) whether it would be wise, in view of the future development of the University, to select this as the site of the Auditorium, and (2) whether transportation facilities are likely to be such as to make it a desirable site.

A difference of opinion over the proposed site developed, and at the meeting of the Board, September 12, Mr. Blackall presented sketches of the building for two sites—the present one, and another south of the library where the Administration and Commerce Buildings stand. Of the two sites, the Board provisionally chose the one now occupied by the building and instructed the architect to proceed with his plans. Upon further study, however, Mr. Blackall found that the location which he had proposed was not wholly suited to a unified grouping of other new buildings. But on January 30, 1906, he presented along with additional plans and a model of the Auditorium, a new plan for the grounds of the University. This study, of which the University today possesses only reproductions, may be considered the first true campus plan. It clearly awakened unusual interest in this manner of ap-

proaching the problem of expansion, and, after some deliberation, the Board recommended that "an appropriation of $250, or so much thereof as may be needed, be made in order that the architect may get expert advice upon his plan of the grounds," thus finally embarking upon the bold course of charting the growth of the University.

Under the authority given, Mr. Blackall immediately sought the aid of Mr. Olmsted, with whom he had conferred several years before, and together they worked on the main lines of the new campus plan, particularly so much of it as related to the Auditorium. Mr. Olmsted made his first visit in March, 1906, submitting to the Board at that time a preliminary report and a letter, in which he said in part:

> We note that the Trustees have evidently planned to have two rows of buildings, with an open campus between them extending southward from University Hall. It is not so evident, but we judge that it must have been the idea that this arrangement would extend to the cross row of new permanent farm buildings, a distance of over 2400 feet.
>
> Mr. Blackall proposes to interrupt this extraordinarily long campus by placing the new Auditorium in the middle of it. One justification for thus breaking the long campus in two is found in the low crosswise ridge that breaks the view. This ridge could be eliminated by grading, and it has been suggested that this should be done. The ridge, however, should be preserved, and its presence does justify, from an architectural standpoint, the forming of two quadrangles in place of one.
>
> The Auditorium is designed as a permanent monumental building—one which will be a beautiful object, symmetrical, grand in scale, and sufficiently elaborate in detail to be interesting and effective, when fully completed, from whichever side it is seen. It is manifestly such a building as is thoroughly well adapted to a central symmetrical, commanding position in respect to all other buildings in the vicinity. It is not such a building as can just as well take a place in a miscellaneous row of buildings. In architectural character it will correspond in symmetry and ornamental effect to the great Low Library Building which forms the architectural center of the group of principal buildings of Columbia University, and therefore will probably be located in the middle of the great south campus.
>
> We unhesitatingly approve of the general location proposed. We have one recommendation as to its location in detail. This is that the center of the dome be placed on the center line (extended) of Nevada street. Hereto-


UNIVERSITY AVENUE
ILLINOIS FIELD
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
GREEN STREET
STREET
WRIGHT
BURRILL
MATHEWS
AVENUE
GROUNDS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
SCALE
Feet
April 1 1906
N
HORTICULTURAL GROUNDS
AND BLD'G
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
PLOTS
FORESTRY
DRIVE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT
STATION PLOTS
FORESTRY
MAPLE AVENUE

fore no attention has been paid to relating the University buildings to the axis lines of intersecting streets. This we believe is a great mistake. The University grounds and the surrounding street system should be considered together from the esthetic point of view. The opportunity to place this fine dome so that it will be seen at the end of one street at least should not be lost.

In determining the position of the center of the Auditorium east and west, we advise as follows: Lay out along the east side of the new campus a new avenue with a double row of trees to correspond with Burrill Avenue. Burrill Avenue is not parallel with the Agricultural Building and the meridian. Therefore the new avenue should converge slightly toward the Auditorium so that it and Burrill Avenue will be precisely symmetrical about the meridian line. The position of this avenue we determine arbitrarily by assuming that the east row of trees should be 50 feet from the middle of the west front of the Agricultural Building. The Auditorium should be in the middle of the space between the two avenues with its axis upon the meridian line.

Whenever University Hall is replaced by a larger and better building, the new University Hall should center on the axis of the Auditorium Building. The end pavilions of this future building should be designed so they will center one on Burrill Avenue and the other on the new avenue.

Acting upon these proposals of Mr. Blackall and Mr. Olmsted, the Board authorized the present site of the Auditorium.

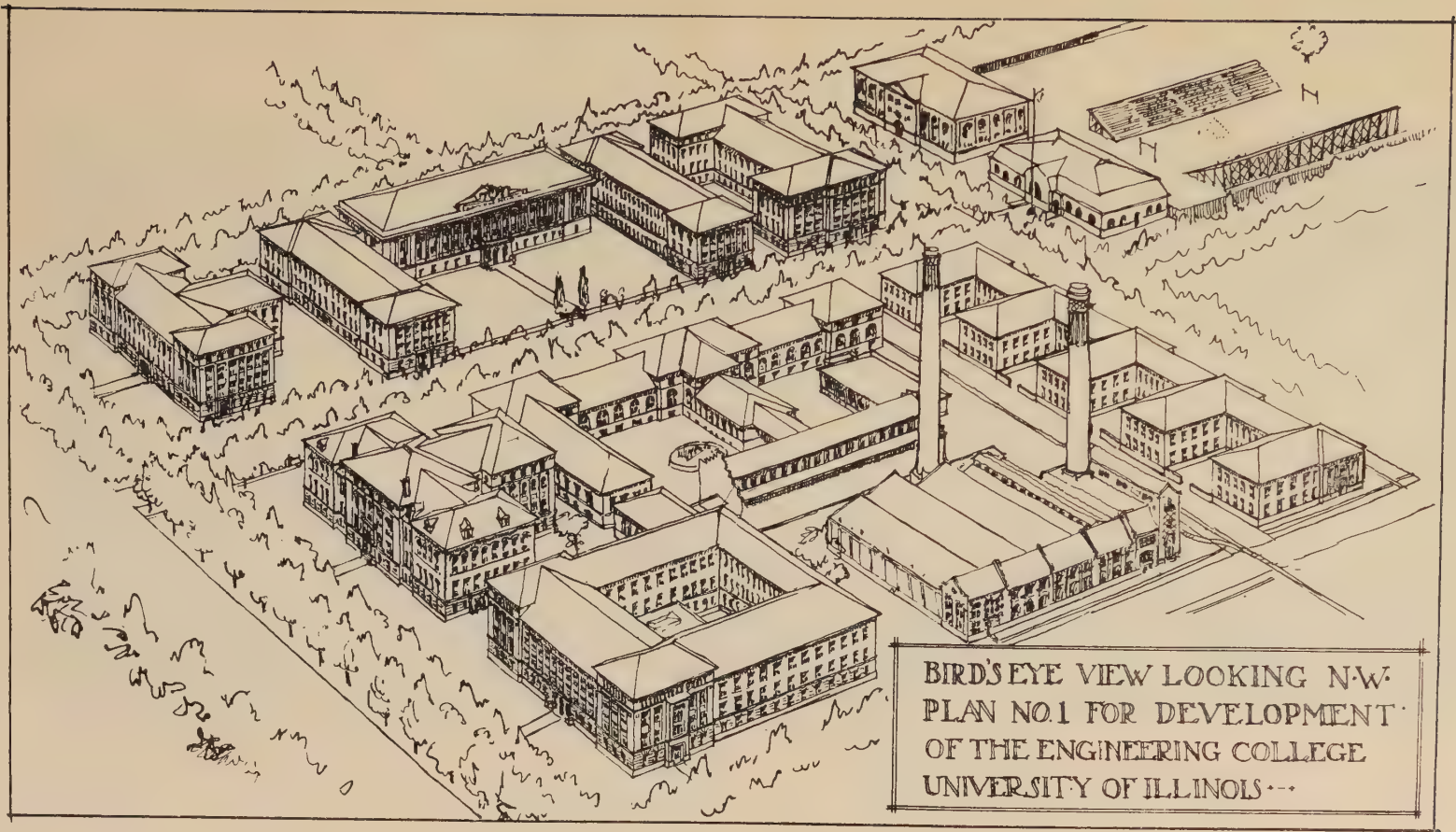
After the solving of the problems which led to the creation of the first campus plan, interest in the plan seems to have lagged. The Auditorium was completed and efforts were made to carry out a certain amount of the work surrounding it in conformity to Mr. Blackall's original scheme. He urged particularly that the treatment which he proposed in front of the building be included in the contract at the time the building was constructed. Speaking of this work, he says in a letter to the Board:

It would be well for the University to arrange for the finished grading of the approaches to the Auditorium and for building the road up to the front so that this work can be at least roughed out by not later than November first. Otherwise the surroundings of the building cannot be properly finished and planted by May first. In this subject is involved the question of whether or not you build the terraces and steps in front of

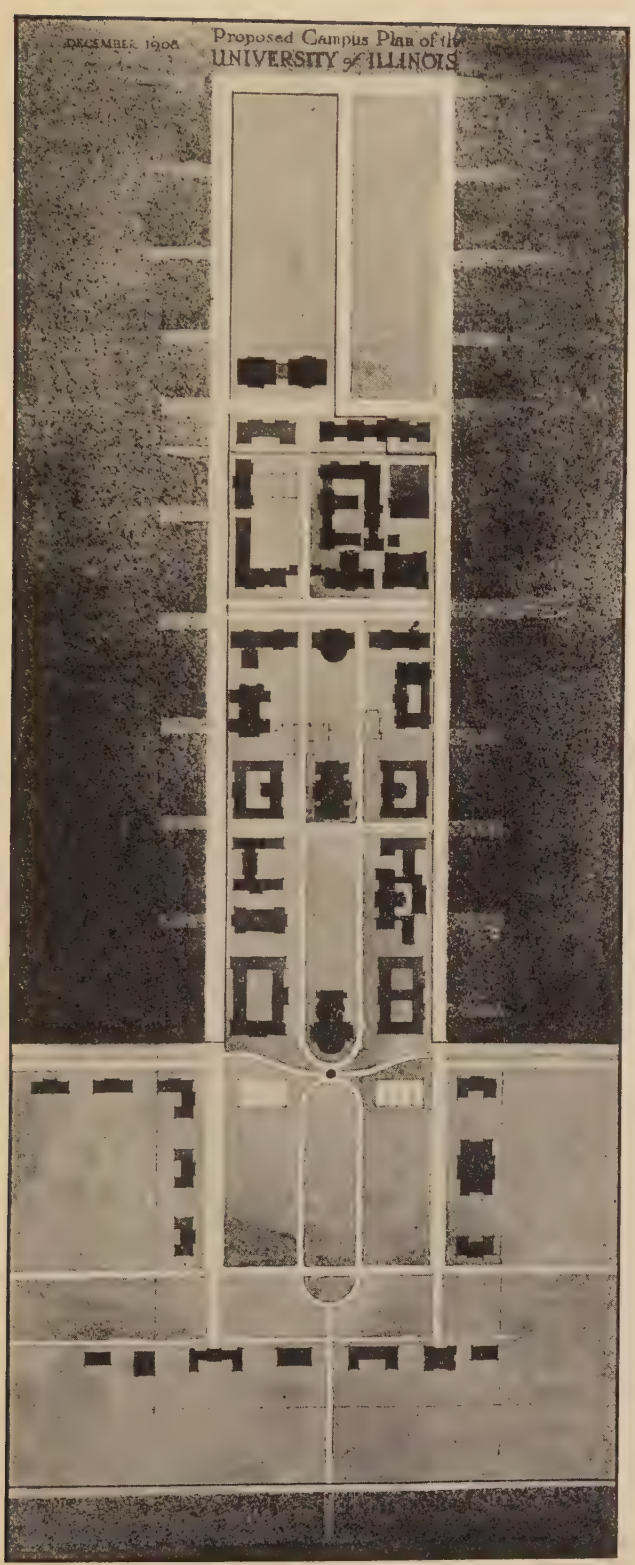
the building, which in my judgment are quite essential to the ultimate completion of the general effect. This work has never been included in any contract, on account of the limited appropriation at your command. Temporary grading can at slight expense make the surroundings fairly presentable, but I trust your board will not be satisfied with anything short of the ultimate completion of the entire scheme of approaches as shown by me in the preliminary studies presented to your board, including the balustrade work, the broad steps leading down onto the lawn, and in the center the pedestal and statue of "Alma Mater welcoming her sons and daughters."

The use of a commission in locating buildings on the campus was obviously quite successful, and when the legislature in 1907 indicated its disposition to appropriate money for a new Physics Laboratory, the Board directed its president to appoint a commission, similar to that engaged to locate the Auditorium, to determine a suitable site for the new structure. President Abbott accordingly named a broadly representative committee including a number of the men who had served on the previous body. In the deliberations of this commission, however, some question arose as to the architect of the new Physics Building, and the problem of its location was for some time deferred. Blackall's previous campus plan had shown the building located on the corner of Green Street and Mathews Avenue, where it now stands, but there seems to have been some doubt as to the advisability of locating such a building on this site. The presence of the street railway line on Green Street made the tract unsuitable for a Physics Building, and an alternative site on the block across Mathews Avenue from the Chemistry Building was suggested. Difficulty in securing this land at what was then considered a reasonable price caused a reversion to the site previously suggested, and it was formally designated September 10, 1907.

The addition to the Natural History Building, authorized at the same time as the Physics Building, called for no study of sites. Its position on the plot assigned, however, was debated, and in the end the building was made to conform to the main lines of the quadrangle suggested by Blackall and



BIRD'S EYE VIEW LOOKING N.W.
PLAN NO.1 FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS


DECEMBER 1908
Proposed Campus Plan of the
UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS

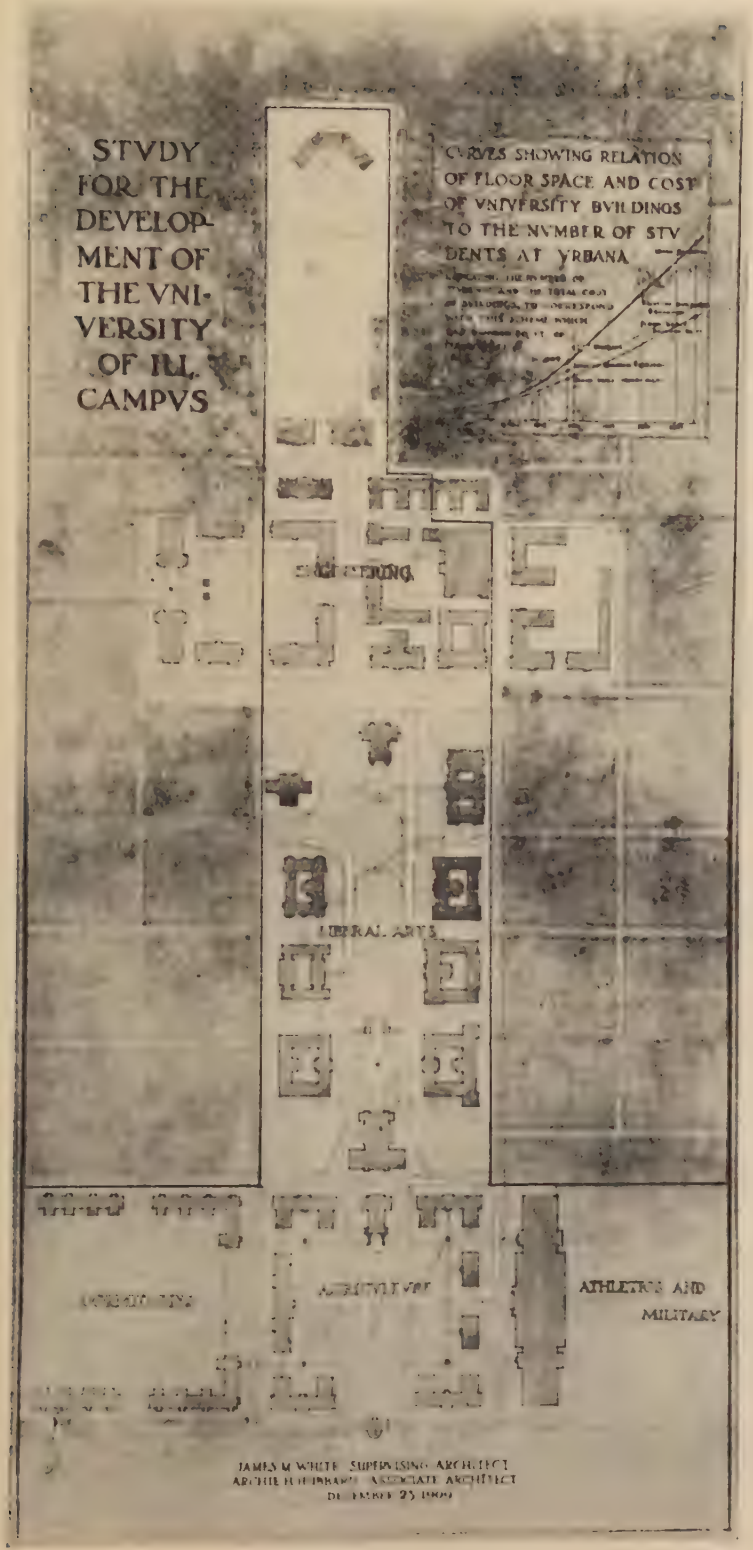
Olmsted. In connection with the buildings being erected under his charge, Mr. W. C. Zimmerman, the State Architect, sketched out his conception of the development of the campus, and left as a record three suggested plans. With building operations confined to a minimum during the years 1907–08, however, there was no necessity for further study of the campus plan.

Chapter V

THE BURNHAM CAMPUS PLAN COMMISSION (1909–1917)

On March 9, 1909, in anticipation of larger appropriations from the Legislature, President James recommended that the president of the Board of Trustees appoint an advisory commission to consider the location of the buildings which were likely to be granted by the legislature. This commission, the logical outgrowth of previous efforts at determining a satisfactory plan for the development of the University, was destined to have a profound effect on later plans. On April 29, Mr. Abbott, President of the Board, announced that, pursuant to the directions of the Board of Trustees, he had appointed a Committee, later referred to as a Commission, to consider a plan of the grounds and an arrangement of the new buildings. The members named were Mr. W. C. Zimmerman of Chicago, chairman, D. H. Burnham of Chicago, and C. H. Blackall of Boston. Previous to the first meeting of this commission, Mr. Zimmerman presented his plan for Lincoln Hall and recommended its present location, in conformity with the main lines of the first plan laid down by Blackall.

The first meeting of the commission, December 3, 1909, was devoted to a discussion of basic problems, for it was the belief of the members that the plan for the development of the University should be based on fundamentals. The commission took up in a preliminary way a discussion of the probable needs of the University and the consequent demands for building and campus space. The President of the University was requested to prepare for the use of the commission some preliminary estimates of the probable number of students to be provided for, the number of departments, the number of instructors, and the number of buildings for a period of from fifteen to twenty years.


STVDY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VNIVERSITY OF ILL. CAMPVS
CVRVES SHOWING RELATION OF FLOOR SPACE AND COST OF VNIVERSITY BVILDINGS TO THE NVMBER OF STVDENTS AT VRBANA
LIBERAL ARTS
ATHLETICS AND MILITARY
JAMES M WHITE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

The task of gathering these statistics and computing data bearing upon the needs of the University was given by President James to Professor J. M. White, who but a short time before had been chosen to fill the new office of Supervising Architect. Administrative officers and others generally interested in the development of the campus were asked to submit data and information covering the needs and plans of the departments in which they were interested, for a period of from ten to fifteen years. This material Professor White submitted to the President on May 31, 1910, who turned it over to the commission. The information contained in this report formed the basis of the plans for the campus development, prepared by the campus plan commission.

Following the submission of the study of departmental needs, at the Board meeting June 29, 1910, Professor White and Professor Frederick M. Mann of the Department of Architecture were added to the commission, and work upon the first draft of the comprehensive plan was commenced. Acting independently, each member of the commission, with the exception of Mr. Burnham, who chose to serve in an advisory capacity, prepared sketches illustrative of his ideas. Through conferences over and study of these ideas, the broad lines of a comprehensive scheme were developed by the commission.

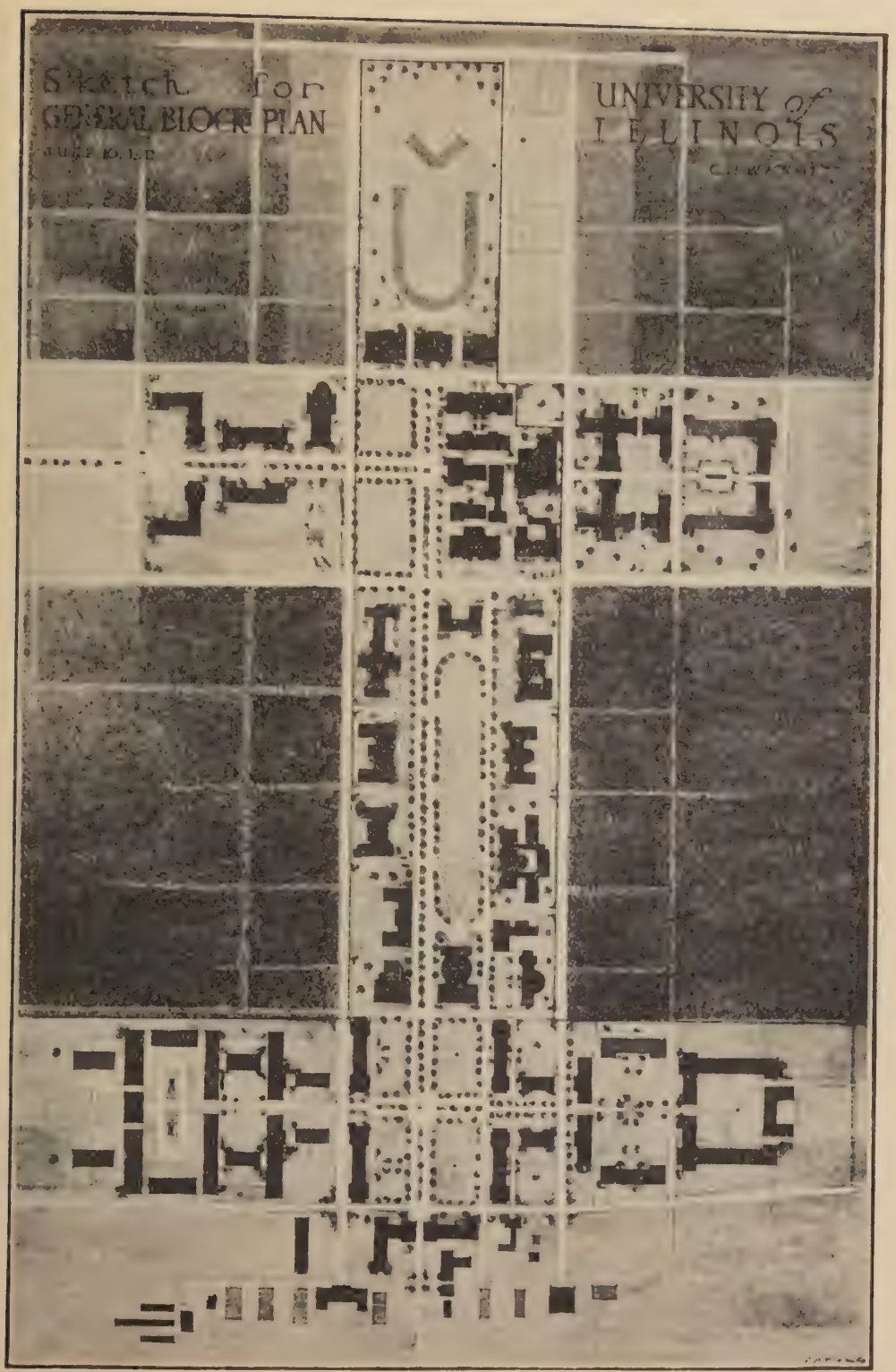
The legislative appropriation of 1911, which included an item for a new Armory, brought about the final settlement of many questions, particularly those relating to the area south of the Auditorium which in campus plans submitted prior to 1911 had received varied and indefinite treatment. With the new Armory under consideration, however, a decision regarding the main lines of campus development became necessary. Previous policy in regard to this area had not been sufficiently generous to permit the entire area to be considered available for buildings, and a consequent conflict with agricultural interests caused much confusion. On June 22, 1911, the Supervising Architect, acting on conclusions to which he

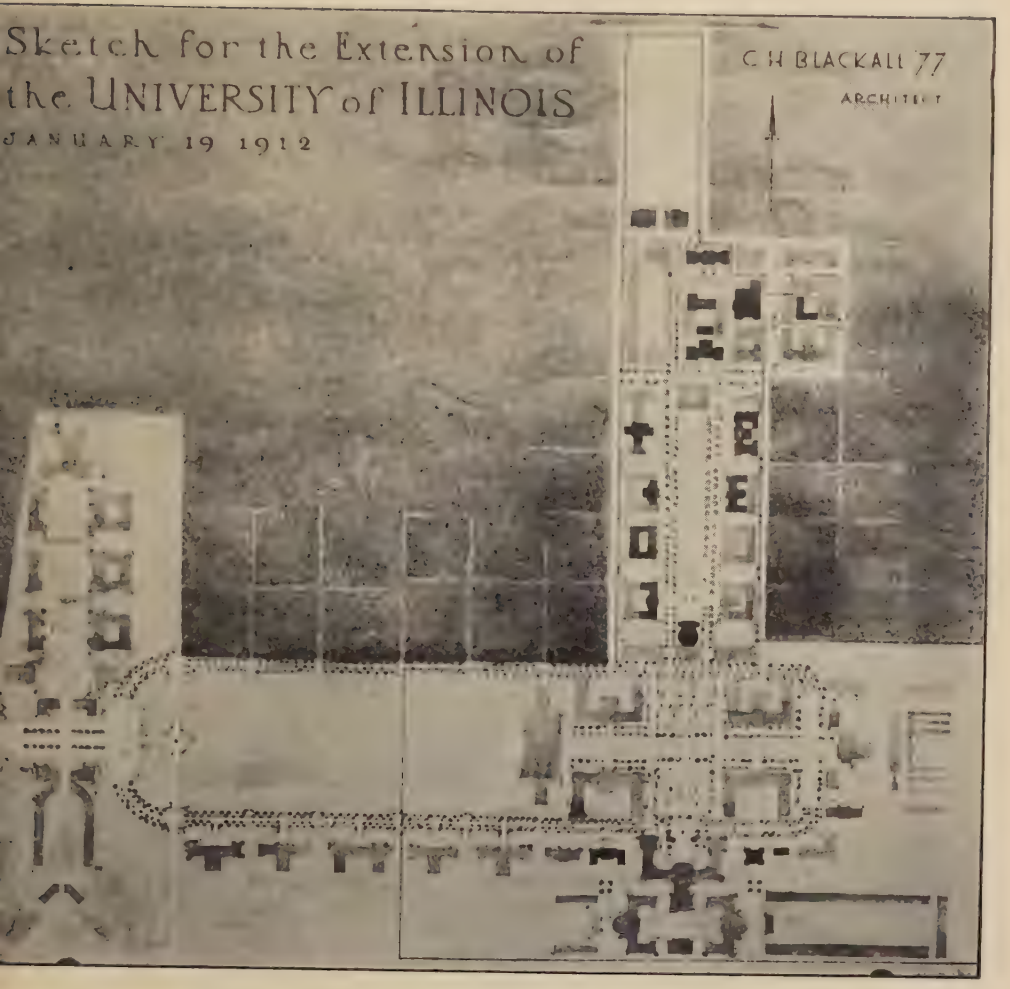
had come from study of campus plans, recommended that the new Armory be located on the east side of Mathews Avenue, facing west, with the main mass of the building about 100 feet back from Mathews Avenue. This proposal brought forth animated discussion in the meeting of the Board of Trustees. Emphatic protests from the College of Agriculture against any location of buildings which would interfere with the permanent experimental plots established by the Agricultural Experiment Station were heard, and a policy looking toward the purchase of more land for additional buildings was strongly urged. As a result of these objections on the part of the College of Agriculture to the location of the Armory action on the site was deferred until more than a year later.

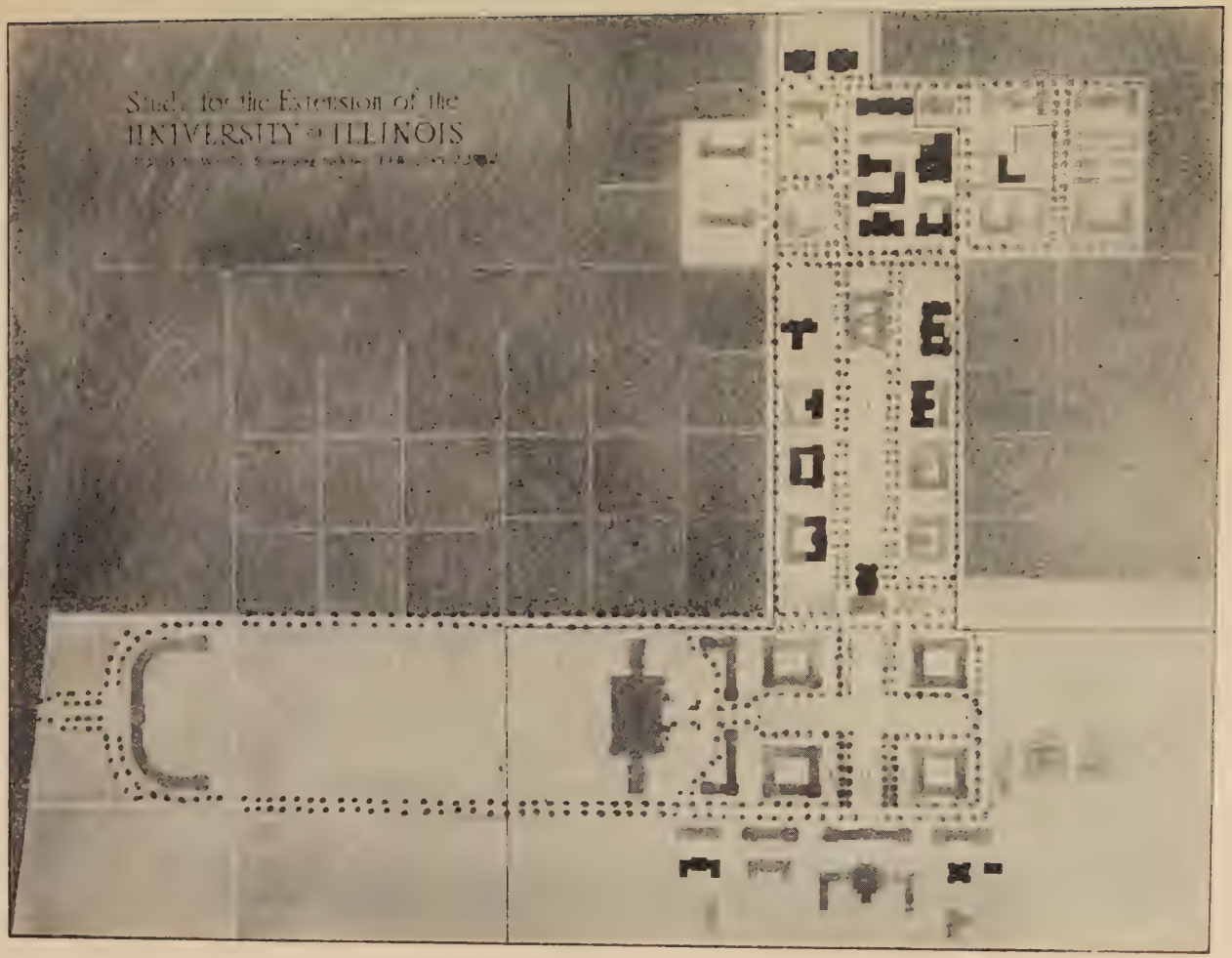
The members of the commission meanwhile continued their study of the problem, and at the meeting of the Executive Committee, October 5, 1911, Professor White submitted a new scheme for the development of the campus south of the Auditorium. This plan, showing the Armory located west of Wright Street in approximately the position where it now stands, conformed to the suggestions made by Mr. Burnham regarding what he called the "nave and transepts" of the campus, and met with the approval of the commission. It was not until later, however, that the commission officially approved the site.

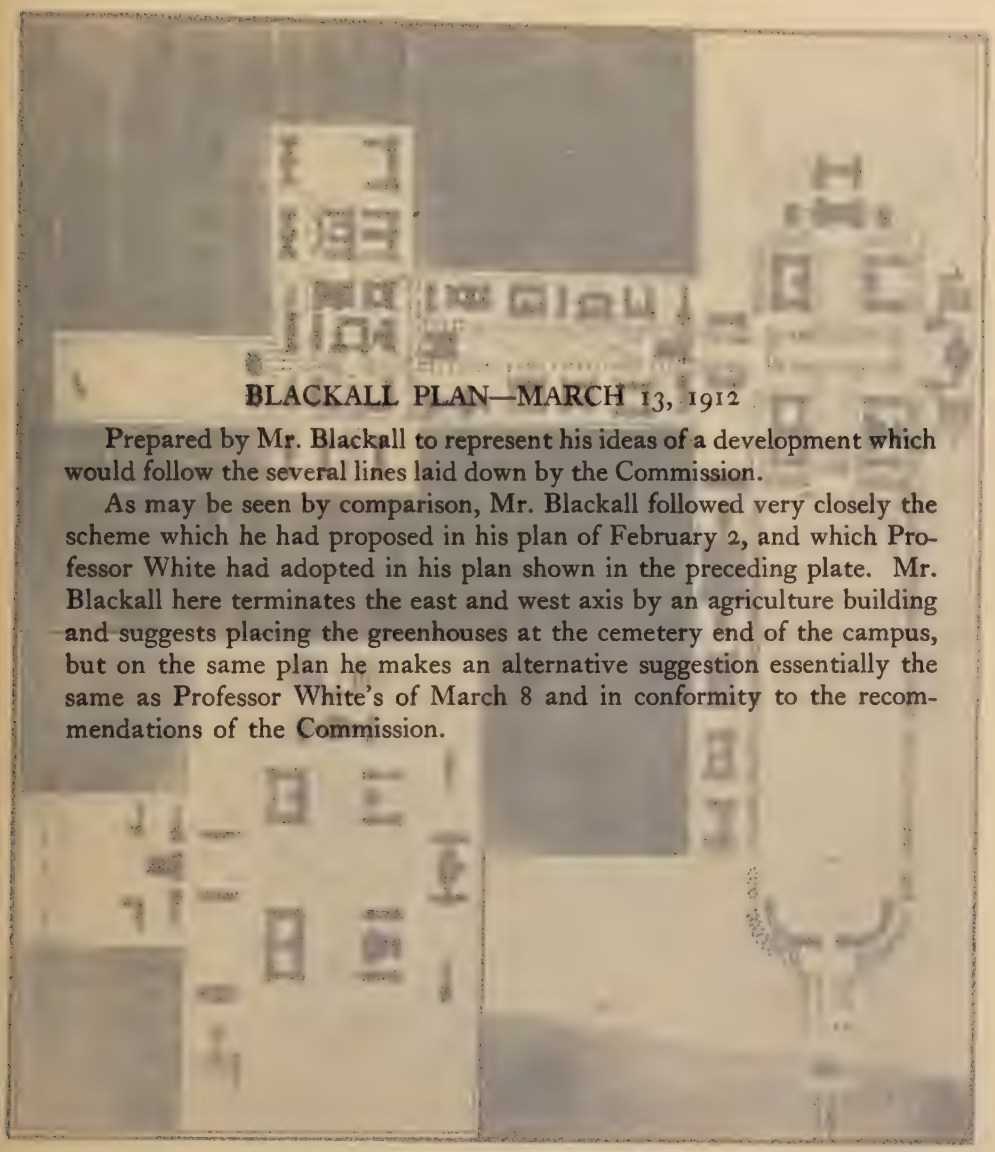
Other buildings authorized in 1911 were dependent on the settlement of the question of the south campus. Study of building groups for the area and a harmonizing of all interests involved in the new development occupied the attention of the commission and the administration until March 19, 1912, when general agreements on the chief points permitted the report of the campus plan commission to be submitted to the Board of Trustees. This report fixed at once the location of a new Stock Judging Pavilion, a new range of Horticultural Greenhouses, and the Armory, in conformity to a broad scheme for the ultimate arrangement of the entire area.

The final determination by the commission of the lines


Sketch for
GENERAL BLOCK PLAN
UNIVERSITY of
ILLINOIS


Sketch for the Extension of
the UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
JANUARY 19 1912
C H BLACKALL 77
ARCHITECT


Study for the Extension of the
UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS



BLACKALL PLAN—MARCH 13, 1912

Prepared by Mr. Blackall to represent his ideas of a development which would follow the several lines laid down by the Commission.

As may be seen by comparison, Mr. Blackall followed very closely the scheme which he had proposed in his plan of February 2, and which Professor White had adopted in his plan shown in the preceding plate. Mr. Blackall here terminates the east and west axis by an agriculture building and suggests placing the greenhouses at the cemetery end of the campus, but on the same plan he makes an alternative suggestion essentially the same as Professor White's of March 8 and in conformity to the recommendations of the Commission.

MANN PLAN—MARCH 18, 1912

Submitted as an alternative suggestion to the report made by the majority of the Burnham commission.

Professor Frederick M. Mann, while nominally a member of the Burnham Campus Plan Commission, seldom participated in its conferences. After the submission of the majority report but before its adoption by the Trustees, Professor Mann set in his recommendations as to the location of the three buildings under consideration, and accompanied his report with the plan shown.

Professor Mann's objections to the previous plans seem to have been as to the location of the Armory, and in his suggested arrangement this building, together with the Men's Gymnasium, Students' Union Building, a Woman's Building, and a Woman's Gymnasium, all forming a group which he calls the "Student Life Group" is placed at the end of the Military Field and just west of a large square quadrangle immediately behind the Auditorium. He terminates the east and west axis by a museum, locating the horticultural green houses farther east towards the forestry. The Stock Judging Pavilion he places in a group of small agricultural buildings as a southern terminus to the main north and south axis of the campus. The remainder of his scheme is essentially the same as is found in previous plans, excepting that he borders the Military Field with dormitories, the women's on the south and the men's along the north side.

WHITE PLAN—1913

Prepared under the direction of the Supervising Architect.

Following its report on the location of the Armory and the Stock Judging Pavilion, the Burnham Commission was dissolved and further study of the campus plan was centered in the office of the Supervising Architect. In 1913, Professor White anticipating the erection of a woman's dormitory and a new library, prepared studies suggesting possible sites for these buildings. Out of these studies, based on the framework of previous schemes grew the plan here shown. The new library, in proportions akin to the Armory, is designated for the terminus of Wright Street at Armory Avenue. Following a suggestion in Mr. Blackall's plan of 1911, which showed dormitory sites along Nevada Street, this plan indicates the use of all property on the south side of Nevada Street for a row of women's dormitories. In this plan is incorporated also the block plan for the new school of education on Springfield Avenue and the vivarium group on Healy Street. These various structures were eventually located in conformity with the general lines here laid down.

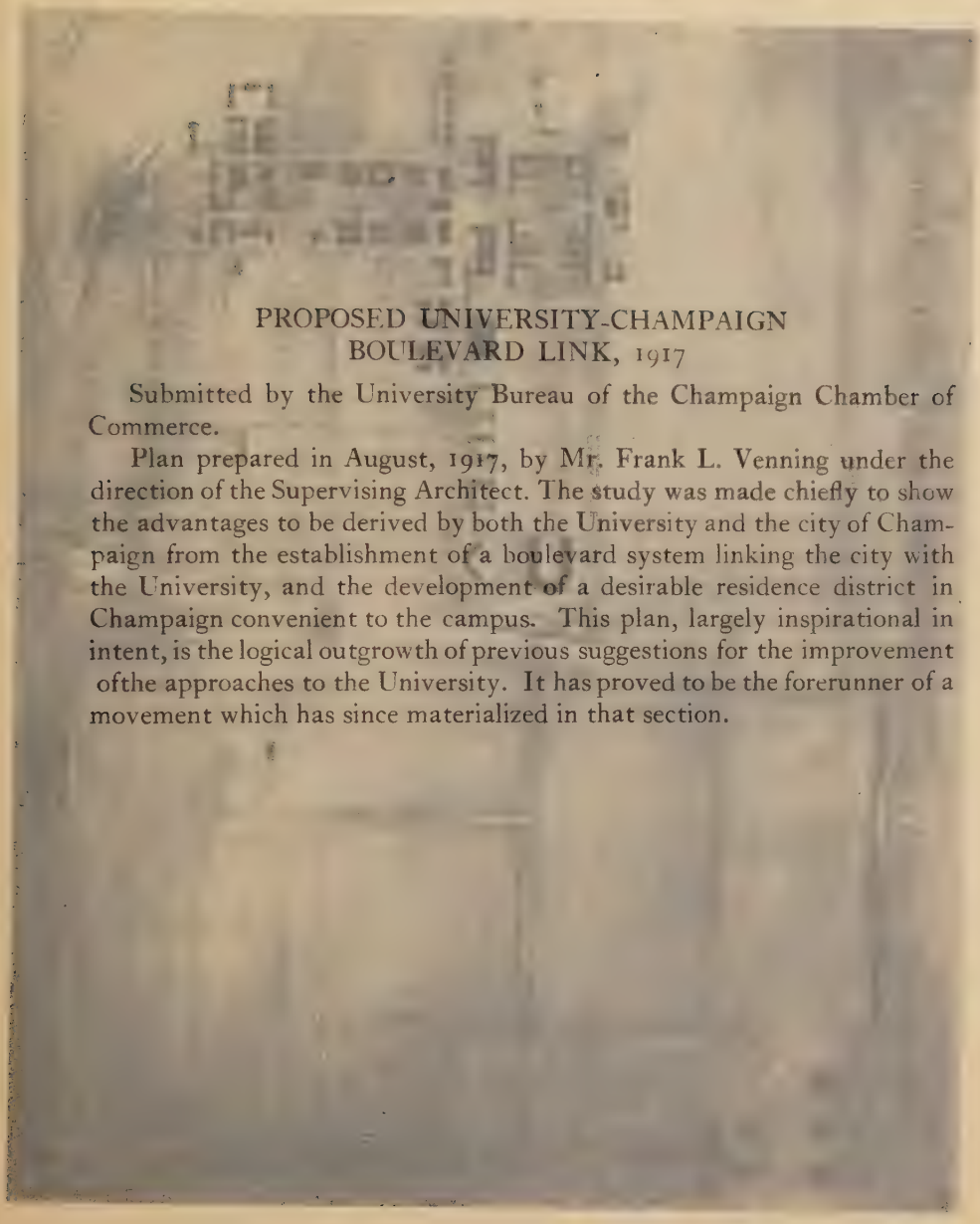
The purchase by the Athletic Association of a twenty acre tract along the Illinois Central Railroad gave new interest to this section and suggested the development of a University park immediately south of the new purchase.

WHITE PLAN—1914

A study of the development of the University made in December, 1914, by Professor J. M. White, assisted by George E. Wright.

The study of 1914 is distinctive in that it shows the extension of the campus into large areas not owned by the University, and the appearance for the first time of a definite, carefully planned men's group opposite the Armory. Development of all land south of Armory Avenue and west of Lincoln and the allotment of the newly purchased 320-acre tract south of Florida Street are suggested. The golf course is enlarged to cover the 120 acres south of the cemetery, the idea being that this tract, if made a University playground, will in future years, with the extension of the campus southward, become the front yard of the University. Another suggestion embodied in this plan, the result of the first serious attempt to study the growth of the University in relation to the two contiguous cities, is the desirability of the University's controlling all land to the south to safeguard the institution against throttling extensions of the cities.

There are numerous records of other universities, situated at one time similarly to Illinois, waking up suddenly to the fact that extensions of surrounding residence and business districts had made their further growth difficult and costly; the 1914 plan aims to point a way out of such problems.



PROPOSED UNIVERSITY-CHAMPAIGN
BOULEVARD LINK, 1917

Submitted by the University Bureau of the Champaign Chamber of Commerce.

Plan prepared in August, 1917, by Mr. Frank L. Venning under the direction of the Supervising Architect. The study was made chiefly to show the advantages to be derived by both the University and the city of Champaign from the establishment of a boulevard system linking the city with the University, and the development of a desirable residence district in Champaign convenient to the campus. This plan, largely inspirational in intent, is the logical outgrowth of previous suggestions for the improvement ofthe approaches to the University. It has proved to be the forerunner of a movement which has since materialized in that section.

which were to govern expansion south of the auditorium was a distinct and noteworthy event in the history of the development of the campus. From this point on, the selection of sites for new buildings became merely a matter of fitting the individual structure into the particular group to which it belonged. The Commission had settled the fundamental problems it had undertaken to solve, and now, apparently through a feeling that its work was done, no new members were appointed to fill the places of three men who, for one reason or another, withdrew.

From 1912 to 1919 the problems of location of Campus buildings were worked out by the Supervising Architect as they arose, and various studies were made of the buildings which had been but roughly indicated on the general plan. During this period it was largely a matter of placing new buildings in their respective groups. The Transportation and Ceramics Buildings were erected adjacent to the Engineering group. The Old Commerce and Administration Buildings were located advantageously in the Old Campus area. Various laboratory units and additions to existing structures were readily placed along with their related buildings. The Smith Memorial Music Hall was placed on a site previously selected for it, although certain adjustments of surrounding ground areas and drives were made necessary by the character of the building.

The Education Building was given special consideration, for no site had been set aside for this structure, which was of an unusual character. It was to serve the College of Education as a model high school. Technically, it was to be a laboratory for the study of applied methods of teaching, and its location was therefore affected more by the area from which students of high-school age were to be drawn than by its relation to any particular group of University buildings. Also, the Trustees considered it undesirable, from the standpoint of administration, to have high-school students on the Campus or associated in any way with University activities. A site was

therefore selected with respect to the source of pupils and slightly apart from the main University campus.

For some years it had been the policy of the University officials, in planning for the future, to have preliminary plans for new buildings prepared in advance of the actual need of the structures. Among the many new buildings under consideration in 1915–1916 were two of special interest; a new Library, and a new Agriculture group. Preliminary plans for these and other buildings were in preparation, in the office of the Supervising Architect, in anticipation of the time when funds would be available for erecting them.

The relatively steady increase in building operations on the Campus, from about 1900 down to 1917, was, in a measure, a direct reflection of the steady increase in registration of students during that period. State appropriations for building purposes, although being far from adequate, were, nevertheless, increased in somewhat the same proportion. The Campus Plan, established in 1912, by the Burnham Campus Plan Commission, although on a scale then considered very generous, was gradually being realized. This forward movement continued until the advent of the World War which, for a time, was to retard materially the steady development of the University Campus.

Chapter VI

THE WAR AND ITS EFFECT ON CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT

(1917–1920)

Due to the disturbance of economic conditions which resulted from participation in the War, very little money was appropriated by the State Legislature for new University buildings during the five year period from 1917 to 1922. Minor building operations, of completing work already begun before the War, of constructing additions to existing buildings and erecting a few temporary structures, constituted the major activities in Campus expansion, and none of these affected, to any degree, the ultimate Campus Plan.

During this temporary building depression, a study of the Campus Plan was continued by Professor White, the Supervising Architect, in preparation for renewed building activities which would necessarily be resumed as soon as the War could be brought to an end. The results of these studies were incorporated in the White Campus Plan, completed in August, 1919, which embodied all the essential and best features of previous plan studies and which was also a further development of certain basic principles established in past years.

During the War period, however, the University was fully engaged in such wartime activities as were in demand by the State and Nation, and there was neither time nor money available for University expansion. Since the student enrollment was somewhat below normal during this period, there were sufficient buildings on the campus to house them. But the War was scarcely over when there were apparent indications of a heavy enrollment for the ensuing year. In September, 1919, true to expectations, over seven thousand students entered the University, which was approximately one thousand

more than the highest pre-war registration. The increase had been predicted late in the summer, and the Trustees, realizing that the University was far behind in its building program, felt that they should take preliminary steps to meet the situation. With an assurance of an increased enrollment they considered it only reasonable to press upon the Legislature the need for additional University buildings, even though there were many urgent post-war demands upon the State.

Faced with the necessity of an early resumption of building activities on the Campus, the Trustees, as a measure of preparedness, voted on August 15, 1919, authorizing their Executive Committee to retain, until further notice, Messrs. Holabird and Roche as Consulting Architects for the University. This firm had previously served in this capacity on the Education Building, which had just been completed. In conformity to this action President Carr reported at the October meeting of the Board of Trustees that the firm of Holabird and Roche had been engaged to act as Consulting Architects on the plans for the proposed McKinley Memorial Hospital, the Horticulture Building, and the general development of the Campus. These two buildings had been proposed before the War, and this action was the first official step, after the War, to resume building projects. These buildings and many others, particularly a new Library, were needed immediately, but, unfortunately, there was very little money available for building purposes. The appropriations made by the General Assembly for the years 1919–1921 provided the very moderate sum of $300,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings. In view of the imperative needs of the University and the excessive building costs which prevailed after the War, this amount was pitiably inadequate. It was scarcely enough to erect a single new fireproof unit, while the demands for additions to existing buildings were alone sufficient to exhaust the entire appropriation. The only way that the University officials could hasten the time when more buildings could be made available was to have plans prepared in advance, so that,

A STUDY FOR A CAMPANILE, 1920

A study for a clock tower located in the center of the south quadrangle at the intersection of the east and west and north and south axes of the campus. This building was first suggested on the Campus Plan of 1913.

in the event appropriations were made the next biennium, construction work could be started immediately.

The expected growth and development of the University was not out of keeping with that of other State institutions, for in December, 1919, the Director of the State Department of Finance wrote to the University officials stating that he was preparing a proposed ten-year building program for the different State Institutions and asked for a statement of the needs of the University during such a period. In response to this, Acting President Kinley made a careful survey of the probable needs of the institution for the coming decade, and forwarded to the Director a list of building projects which had, at one time or another, been approved by the Board of Trustees. This list revealed the fact that the University would need at least fourteen new structures, together with necessary equipment, and substantial additions to twelve others. It was further specified that many of these were needed immediately. In addition it was also recommended that provision be made for the erection of residence halls or dormitories, the estimated number being six for women and ten for men.

Should such a program, or even a substantial part of it, materialize, it was evident that careful preparation must be made for the placing of such a large number of new buildings on the Campus. The old Campus Plan had been adequate up to this time, but such an extensive building program as that proposed caused the Trustees to feel that the whole Campus Plan should be re-studied and extended sufficiently to provide for the enlarged building program. Consequently, at the meeting of the Trustees, in January, 1920, their President was authorized to appoint a Campus Plan Commission of members of the Board, faculty, or alumni, to advise with the University architects on matters concerning the development of the Campus Plan. At the March meeting President Carr reported that he had appointed a Campus Plan Commission consisting of the following: Mrs. Margaret Day Blake, Chairman; Mrs. Mary E. Busey; Mr. William L. Abbott; Dean C. R. Richards; and Professor J. C. Blair.

This commission differed in character from the former Burnham Campus Plan Commission, which was an architectural commission, the members of which were architects who actually prepared plans. The Plan Commission of 1920–1922 was in reality an advisory body, officially representing the University, and employing professional architects who were not members of the Commission to prepare the plans, subject to its approval.

While this Commission and the architects proceeded with studies of the general plan of the Campus, some consideration was also being given to the designs and plans for buildings which were needed immediately, but when estimates were prepared based on the building costs then prevalent, it was found to be impracticable to proceed with building operations under such unfavorable conditions, and as a result the Board voted, in March, 1920, to discontinue, for a period of one year, any further building projects or Campus developments except those absolutely necessary to a continuance of the work of the University. In the meantime the Commission made a survey of certain aspects of the functions of the University which it seemed, through a change of policy, might greatly affect the future needs of the institution. One was the question, then before the University officials, of the possible segregation of the Junior College work from that of the University; another was the possible limitation of the number of students to be enrolled, until such time as the University could proceed unhindered in its building program; and a third consideration was the advisability of building temporary structures, to be replaced later by permanent ones. Such steps, however, were never taken; the enrollment continued to increase, and the old problem of how to meet adequately the housing needs of the University became more and more acute.

This was a most critical period in the history and material development of the University—one of pressing needs, no funds, increasing enrollment, and no positive assurance that adequate funds would be appropriated during the post-war

WHITE PLAN—1919

Study completed August 14, 1919, by L. D. Tilton, Landscape Architect, of the Office of the Supervising Architect.

Following the main lines of previous plans, this scheme is organized by quadrangles, Blackall's original quadrangle in front of the Auditorium forming the nucleus. Two large class-room buildings of fireproof construction are shown on the site of the present Agricultural Building; an administration building faces the Auditorium at the Green Street end of the quadrangle, and around this building is brought the traffic way for vehicles. In view of the increasing automobile traffic and the large number of students who must pass over this area, the transformation of Burrill Avenue and its companion avenue in this section of the campus into walks of generous width has seemed the most desirable solution of a vexing problem.

Green Street is given a boulevard treatment commensurate with its importance as an entrance to the campus, a suggestion first embodied in the plan of 1871 (Plate I). Intersecting it, Burrill Avenue and its companion drive are carried northward through the area assigned to the College of Engineering, and, being brought together to cross the street railway as a single avenue are projected to connect with White Street (extended across the Athletic field to Main Street, Urbana) as a north approach to the campus. With the temporary buildings now facing Burrill Avenue from the east removed, an open expanse will be cleared in the Engineering College group which will give that area a character not greatly unlike that of the quadrangles south of it.

To relieve the congestion of automobile traffic which is painfully apparent with the existing arrangement, approaches to the Auditorium are provided from both Wright Street and Mathews Avenue, with adequate turn-arounds.

Largely because of the character which will be given the area south of the Auditorium by the band-shell, long proposed as an addition to the south of the Auditorium, and through the promise of a striking facade effect created by the Music Building and its companion on the west, an open space which has been called a concert court has been developed here and the dominant architectural note of the main facade of the Library has been centered on the court rather than on the public street bordering the campus.

Immediately north of the Armory is the Men's Group, a concentration of buildings devoted to similar uses and admirably located with reference to the immense recreation field.

Clearly, the most distinctive feature of this plan is the great area of the Military Field, which some day will lie in the heart of the campus. Planned as it is for the splendid purpose of outdoor recreation and military work, it nevertheless gives a sweep to the campus fittingly suggestive of the broad prairie, and Illinois is fortunate in being able thus to capitalize the topography upon which it has grown.

period of readjustment. To this were added the effects of the unsettled conditions arising from the fact that President James had been away for a year on leave of absence, later had resigned, and as yet his successor had not been named. These were the unfavorable circumstances which existed in June, 1920, when Dr. David Kinley, then Vice President and, temporarily, Acting President, was made President of the University.

Chapter VII

MORE INSPIRATIONS
(1920)

President Kinley, because of his long and close association with University affairs, came to the presidency with a full and sympathetic understanding of its immediate needs and with a fine appreciation of its future possibilities. In accepting the presidency, Dr. Kinley expressed himself most emphatically regarding the urgent needs of the University and the necessity of taking immediate steps to meet the situation. He said, in his letter of acceptance, June 14, 1920:

It is clear that we must resume our building program at as early a date as possible. Your Campus Plan Committee is sketching out a great ideal for whose realization in time we all hope. Immediate necessities must, however, be considered at the same time. It is my belief that the building needs of the next three or four years, the pressing need for laboratory, classroom, and shop space, can be met without interfering at all with the great plan of development which your Board and its committee on this matter have in mind. I am in the fullest sympathy with all efforts to improve our campus, both in its ground plan and its architecture. The contemplation of our future needs and the possibilities of our future growth lead our minds far beyond anything that the University now has. We shall fall short in our preparation for the early development of the University if we do not dream very largely for its remoter future development. Therefore, I rejoice in the consideration of our so-called Campus Plan.

Our need for laboratory and classroom space within two years may make it necessary to adopt a building program of both temporary and permanent construction. If so, I suggest that it may be well for us to consider soon the erection of buildings of such construction that by the end of ten or fifteen years they will be useless, while in the meantime we are erecting some of the more monumental, permanent buildings that are a part of the programs of all of us.

On the educational side it will be necessary for us to look forward early to a large development in the colleges of Engineering, Agriculture, and Medicine, while at the same time making adequate provision for

other colleges whose need for building and equipment may not rise to so large a figure as the three that I have just mentioned. I have particularly in mind the better support of the Colleges of Commerce and of Education. We shall need also to do something more for the College of Law, the School of Music, and the Library School; and, of course, it goes without saying, that we must keep step with the needs of the State and the country in our department of Liberal Arts and Sciences. In short, our immediate future development calls for programs of virtual renewal of the plant and equipment of the first three colleges; provision for reasonable development of the others mentioned to meet the demands that come upon us; and at the same time a permanent and semi-permanent plan of campus and building development looking as far into the future as we can wisely plan.

With renewed courage and inspiration gained from the leadership of a new President, with a line of action clearly defined, and with full confidence in the people of the State to stand back of the University, the Trustees turned with determination to the problems of University expansion on an extended plan. This was the turning point. Although not then apparent, in reality the University was standing at the very threshold of the greatest and most rapid period of development in its history.

Studies of the Campus Plan were carried forward with renewed vigor and interest. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees in September, 1920, Mrs. Blake, Chairman of the Campus Plan Commission, reported the progress being made on the studies of the Campus Plan, and introduced Mr. Holabird, who presented and explained a sketch of the proposed plan. At this same meeting President Carr reported that Mr. Edward L. Ryerson of Chicago, Mr. Robert Allerton of Monticello, and Dr. Edmund J. James, President *Emeritus* of the University, had been asked to serve as advisory members to the original Campus Plan Commission.

The Commission, having made a careful preliminary survey of the Campus Plan, and desiring to fix certain basic features on which to develop the plan for the future, adopted the following recommendations at their meeting in November, 1920:

A. That a central mall be developed from the Auditorium to the cemetery having for its axis the meridian through the center of the Auditorium.

B. That a cross axis practically on the center line of the present Parade Ground be extended from Lincoln Avenue to First Street. . . . .

E. That a Parade Ground of approximately the present size be retained south of the Armory.

F. That an Engineering College group be planned west of the Parade Ground between First and Fourth Streets. . . . .

H. That the entire area between First Street and the Illinois Central Railroad, and from Armory Avenue south to our present holdings, be reserved for athletic and military activities.

I. That the development west and east of the cemetery be about an east and west axis through the cemetery approximately on its center line.

J. That an Agricultural College group be planned east of the cemetery and west of Lincoln Avenue.

K. That the new Horticulture Building be erected on the proposed location, which is a knoll approximately 1000 feet east of Lincoln Avenue and 500 feet south of the north line of the Horticultural 320 acres.

These recommendations were mainly a confirmation of basic lines previously established, through the long evolution of the Campus Plan up to this time. The meridian axis, through the Auditorium, had been established by Mr. Olmstead, in 1906, in association with Mr. Blackall, and its extension southward had been fixed by the Burnham Campus Plan Commission of 1912, when that body determined the location of the Stock Pavilion. The east and west axis, through what is now the South Campus, had also been tentatively established as a secondary axis in Mr. Blackall's Plan of 1905, and the idea of this axis was carried with increasing importance in all subsequent plans, including the latest on record at that time, the White Plan of 1919, in which it was shown as a major axis. The Parade Ground had also been definitely established, in connection with the location of the Armory, which had been fixed by the Burnham Commission in 1912. The recommendation that the area between First Street and the Illinois Central Railroad be reserved for athletic and military activities was also in accordance with the generally accepted scheme of

THE HOLABIRD AND ROCHE PLAN, 1920

The Campus Plan as proposed by Holabird and Roche, under the Campus Plan Commission of 1920–1922. An excellent study but not adopted because the University officials apparently did not feel justified in embarking upon such an extensive scheme.

campus expansion. The Blackall Plan of 1912, and the White Plans of 1912 and 1919 all show these activities assigned to that general area. And, further, the recommendation in regard to the location of the Horticulture Building was, in general, a confirmation of a site approximately in the vicinity already proposed. In all these, the Commission of 1920–1922 proposed no radical changes.

However, three of their recommendations suggested changes and extensions in the Campus Plan which were revolutionary in character and which indicated that the members of the Commission were looking very far into the future. One recommendation was that the present Engineering group be given over to other uses and that a new Engineering College be located west of the Parade Grounds, between First and Fourth Streets. The crowded condition of the Engineering group and the difficulty of obtaining land for necessary expansion had long been a problem, and the Commission proposed to solve it by building an entirely new college in a new location where space would be available for future expansion. An estimate of the probable cost of such a move proved, however, that the expense involved in making such a change would be prohibitive.

Another recommendation of the Commission was that a new Agriculture group be located east of Mount Hope Cemetery and west of Lincoln Avenue. This, also, was a projection of the Campus Plan considerably beyond former proposals. The site suggested for such a group, in most plans drawn up to this time, had been approximately in the place where the new Agriculture Building now stands.

The most interesting of all the recommendations made by the Commission was that which suggested a method of planning the Campus around Mount Hope Cemetery. In the early development of the Campus the location of the cemetery was so far removed that it was not given a thought in any plan. But as the University developed, and as the campus area was extended farther and farther southward, it became, in time, an element to be considered, and, in more recent years, a

clearly defined obstacle in the path of further expansion. Numerous suggestions had been made from time to time, but in only one instance had a plan shown the extension of the Campus into the cemetery. This was proposed by Mr. Blackall in his plan prepared under the Burnham Campus Plan Commission in 1912.

The Commission of 1920–22 evidently felt that some steps should be taken to solve the problem, and their recommendation that the development to the east and west of the cemetery should be about an east and west axis through it, was a most logical one, since it would permit of a balanced arrangement of building about the cemetery grounds, a scheme by virtue of which the cemetery would become the inner open area of a large quadrangle, which might in the future be landscaped so as to make it less conspicuous.

Having agreed on certain basic lines and on a general method of procedure in the placing of specific groups of buildings, it was now possible for the University architects to begin working out the details of the whole Campus Plan and finally to a consideration of specific buildings, so that each new unit erected would be a direct step to the ultimate plan.

One of the first structures to be located under this new Plan was the Horticulture Building, for which, at a Board meeting in December, 1920, the President of the Board had been authorized to make a contract with Holabird and Roche for the design, plans, and specifications. While continuing the detailed plans for this building, the firm also carried on their more extended studies of the whole proposed Campus Plan, creating a great dream for a future University. The first report made, on June 15, 1920, to the Campus Plan Commission and to the Board of Trustees, by Holabird and Roche, is most interesting, and shows how far-reaching was their conception of a great university plant. Their report was, in part, as follows:

> . . . . The general scheme as now developed contemplates the continued growth southward. Ultimately, the land occupied will include the

ridge which extends in an east and west direction across the University farm. This ridge, with the intervening high points, has sufficient variation in elevation to permit an interesting landscape development and provide building sites having a beautiful outlook on the surrounding country. Sketches have been made expressing this general scheme in a comprehensible way, and these are being used in studying the correlation with the existing plant. . . . .

Professor White's last study of the campus development included the area between the Auditorium and the cemetery. As a result of our combined efforts we have arrived at an arrangement of the various colleges in what might be termed their eventual positions. This study has shown that Professor White's arrangement of the south campus requires but slight modification in order to properly connect with the ultimate development farther south. Although the required modifications are slight in amount, they are very vital in importance because the wrong location of a building might seriously interfere with the development of the ultimate plan. This shows the absolute necessity of having the general study on the broadest possible basis before additional buildings could properly be placed. This point is entitled to the greatest emphasis, as the placing of such a building as the Library or other important structure, if not in harmony with the ultimate scheme, would create a situation that could not be rectified. It is for the purpose of solving just such a question as the Library site that the whole development of the campus scheme is made.

The growth of the University will require the transfer of various departments from their present location to new locations. Professor White is at the present time making a detailed study of the situation of the various departments in reference to this transition period. It is believed that in this transition and growth it will not be necessary to remove or abandon any existing buildings until they have passed their period of usefulness. In connection with this study of Professor White's, we feel that provision for immediate growth can be taken care of by the building of permanent structures on the south campus, rather than by adding to the present old buildings or by erecting temporary structures. . . ..

The problem when first presented appeared to be fraught with considerable difficulties, but as it has been studied these difficulties become less formidable. It is a fortunate circumstance that the property which is needed for the development is, for the most part, already in the possession of the University, and available for this use. This property is in the direction of the natural expansion of the University, and includes the high ridge to the south of the present development which forms an ideal site for the University. The harmonizing of the present development and of the plans which had previously been developed for the growth of the Uni-

versity with the proposed ultimate growth that we are planning, appeared at first to be a very difficult matter, but as now developing it is found that the plans which had been developed previously require but slight modification to fit into the ultimate scheme. And furthermore, it seems that existing buildings can continue in service so long as they are physically fit.

The plan has now developed far enough to convince us that the physical property of the University can be directed in its growth so that each new building will be a step toward an ultimate ideal. This ideal, when accomplished, offers the possibility of making the campus of the University of Illinois the finest in the country.

From a preliminary sketch stage they carried their plan forward in a very comprehensive manner, developing it so as to provide for a University on a monumental scale. Advantage was taken of every aspect of the great prairie-like expanse of University land, which was skillfully divided into architecturally related areas with a fine regard for all the feasible architectural and landscape effects. All the possibilities of the field laboratories, exhibits, and experimental plots used in connection with Agriculture, Landscape Gardening, Horticulture, and Floriculture were fully capitalized in the scheme so as to make them contributory to the beautifying of the ultimate Campus Plan.

Although not adopted, except in some of its fundamentals, the Holabird and Roche Plan has had, nevertheless, considerable influence on the later developments of the campus. The study of the Campus Plan at just this point in the development of the University was of great value, for it gave to the University officials, and through them to the people of the State, a broader outlook, a finer inspiration and enthusiasm, and a greater vision of what the University of the future ought to be, than they would otherwise have had.

Chapter VIII

PRESIDENT KINLEY'S TEN-YEAR BUILDING PROGRAM
(1920)

The Board of Trustees, under the inspiration thus gained for a greater University, set about with reasonable moderation but with full determination to start their building program. There was a ray of hope ahead, in the proposed ten-year building program fostered by State officials for State institutions, in which the University rightfully expected to receive generous consideration. President Kinley proposed to finance the University's part of such a program by asking the General Assembly to appropriate $10,500,000 each biennium over a ten-year period. Of the first appropriation, $2,500,000 would be used for buildings and a successively smaller amount each year following, which would permit a regular annual increase in the operating budget.

The amounts available for buildings for each of the five bienniums under this plan would have been:

First	$2,500,000.00
Second	2,000,000.00
Third	1,500,000.00
Fourth	1,000,000.00
Fifth	500,000.00

The vetoing of $1,500,000 the first biennium prevented a quick return to normal space conditions for the greatly increased student group, but the strategic advantage of the plan soon became evident, and not only were succeeding appropriations not vetoed, but the amount cut off in 1921 was added in 1929. The members of the Legislature recognized the soundness of the plan and appreciated knowing for some time ahead what the University's requests would be.

The Horticultural Field Laboratory, which had been under consideration for some years, headed the list of proposed buildings in 1921 and a new Library was second. The latter building had been seriously needed for many years, and each passing year made its need more imperative. The old building, once quite adequate, was now completely outgrown. Since the character of this building was such that it served the entire University, its need was felt in every department.

In the expectation that an appropriation for the first unit of a new Library would be passed by the General Assembly in 1921, the members of the Board at a meeting in December, 1920, authorized their President to employ Holabird and Roche to begin the preparation of preliminary plans for this unit, on the same general basis as had been followed in connection with the Horticulture Building. Because of the pressing need for additional library facilities, the Board felt justified in authorizing this preliminary work, in advance of an appropriation, with the purpose in view of making it possible to begin actual construction at once should the appropriation prevail.

The prospects seemed so favorable that the Board also took preliminary action to determine the exact location of the proposed Library Building on the South Campus. This matter had been under general consideration for a number of years, and a tentative site had already been established. As early as 1912, the proposed Campus Plan, as drawn up under the Burnham Campus Plan Commission, showed a decided development in what is now the South Campus area. Even by this time it was evident that the old Library would be soon outgrown, and there was also recognition of the fact that, should the campus continue to develop southward, the old Library Building would no longer be centrally located. This led to a consideration of a site for a new structure rather than the enlarging of the old building. In the White Plan, drawn the following year, 1913, a new Library site was indicated in what was to be a quadrangle south of the Auditorium, and approxi-

mately in the location where, in later years, it was actually built. In subsequent plans prepared by the Supervising Architect in 1914 and again in 1919, this area was consistently reserved for a future Library, and in the Holabird and Roche Plan of 1920 this same area was retained for Library purposes.

A special committee, known as the Senate Library Committee, was appointed to make a careful study of available building sites for a new Library, and at a meeting of the Campus Plan Commission in April, 1921, the following recommendation of the Senate Library Committee was adopted:

"After a re-study of possible sites for the location of the new Library Building, the Committee concludes that the best site is in the vicinity of the one formerly selected by the Board for this building at the intersection of the axes (produced) of the Armory and Wright Street."

The general scheme at this time was to make the building face north, the main entrance centering upon Wright street at its termination. With a site selected and preliminary plans well under way, the Board and other University officials had done everything within their power to hasten the planning and the construction of this much needed building. But their vigilance and forethought were to come to naught, for the appropriation failed to carry and they were compelled to wait until the next biennium before further steps could be taken.

Chapter IX

THE ORIGIN OF THE MEMORIAL STADIUM
(1920–1922)

Although the building of the New Library was to be delayed for two years or more, there was another movement well under way which was destined to become a matter of stirring and absorbing interest to the University, and which, eventually, was to make a very distinct architectural impression on the new South Campus. This was the consideration of a Memorial Building to be erected in honor of the loyal sons of Illinois who had given their lives in the World War.

The State of Illinois had made an enviable record in the War. She had supplied her full quota of men, and had suffered a proportionately large loss. Although fully appreciative of the supreme sacrifice made by those who fell in the great struggle, yet, up to this period, the State had erected no fitting memorial to stand as a lasting tribute to them. There were movements under way at various places in the State preliminary to the erection of war memorials, but as yet very little had been accomplished.

The University was vitally concerned in the World War, for she had over nine thousand alumni and former students in the service. During the academic year of 1917 and 1918, after the United States became actively engaged in the War, many students left the University to enter training camps, and during the years 1918 and 1919 the University cooperated with the Government in establishing a complete Student Army Training Corps unit on the campus, in which, from October 1918, to the signing of the Armistice, over three thousand students were enrolled. Having played such an important part in the War, it was but a natural consequence that the alumni and friends of the University and the people of the State should

consider the University Campus a most appropriate place for the erection of a great War Memorial. Having been proposed, the idea gained favor very rapidly. Various types of memorials were considered, but the favorite type and the one finally chosen was a Memorial Stadium. A great wave of football enthusiasm had swept the country in the fall of 1920, and this gave a further impetus to the stadium idea. Already, neighboring institutions were conducting drives for funds for the purpose of erecting memorial stadiums. Soon there was a growing sentiment for such a memorial at Illinois, the movement being fostered by a large and enthusiastic following of alumni, friends, and students at the University under the leadership of Mr. George Huff, Director of Athletics.

The type of memorial structure having been selected, the next step was to determine where it was to be located. Because of the nature of the Memorial and the relation to the University of the men in whose honor it was to be built, the logical place for it was on the University Campus. Accordingly, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees on March 8, 1921, on the recommendation of the Campus Plan Commission, the Board adopted the resolution "that the proposed Stadium be built on University property between First Street and the right-of-way of the Illinois Central Railroad."

A great stadium had long been one of the dreams of those associated with the University, although the hope of its materialization was rather remote. It was first suggested on the Campus Plan prepared by Mr. Blackall under the Burnham Plan Commission in 1911. At this early date, however, the campus of the future had not been conceived on such an extensive scale of development in its southern portion; consequently, Mr. Blackall chose what was then considered the most logical site for a stadium, Illinois Field. As the studies of the Campus development progressed, it became evident, after a time, that Illinois Field was too limited in area to provide the necessary future expansion of athletic activities, and a year later, in 1912, Mr. Blackall revised his plan, working

it out on a more extended scale. In this plan, the site set apart for a stadium was at the western extremity of what is now the new South Campus. During this same year Professor White prepared a plan in which he also proposed this area as a stadium site, and in subsequent plans prepared by him in 1913, 1914, and 1919, a site had been consistently retained in this area for a future stadium.

The recommendation of the Campus Plan Commission, made in 1921, was, therefore, in full accord with the scheme of development as previously adopted in proposed Campus Plans.

Since the structure now proposed was to be not only a Stadium but also a Memorial, there were, apparently, some members of the Board and Commission who felt that the Memorial Stadium should be given a more central and commanding location—a place where the structure could be given a monumental setting. As a consequence, after a reconsideration of a Stadium site at a Board meeting in April, 1921, "the Commission asked the architects to make studies showing a location for the Stadium on the north and south axis through the Auditorium, South of the Cemetery." Although the Commission had already recommended a site, it seems that some time was given to making further studies, for as late as October 12, 1921, the Chairman of the Plan Commission reported to the Board that "studies were being made to ascertain the best site for the Stadium." The scheme proposed to place the building on the main axis and to the south of the cemetery would have given it a monumental and beautiful setting, but this site was open to the serious objections that there was no assurance that a portion of the cemetery could be obtained for making a great avenue and approach leading up to the structure, that if built in such a location it would be too far removed from the center of athletic activities, and further, that it would not be easily accessible to the necessary railway and highway facilities. These matters were brought forcibly to the attention of the Board for final action through resolutions presented in March,

THE MEMORIAL STADIUM

The largest structure on the Campus and because of its character, probably the most popularly known of all the University buildings.

1922, by the Stadium Executive Committee, which were as follows:

Whereas, through all the publicity issued in connection with the Stadium campaign, it has been repeatedly stated that a large recreational field affording ample facilities for all intra-mural athletics upon the part of both men and women of the University will be constructed in connection with the Stadium; and

Whereas, the larger part of the contributions to the Stadium fund have been made with the thought that intra-mural athletics will have greater opportunity for expansion and development; and

Whereas, the University of Illinois Athletic Department has been a leader in the development of intra-mural athletics; and

Whereas, it should be the desire of all interested in the University to develop this plan at the least possible cost consistent with all surrounding conditions:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

(1) That it be the unanimous voice of the Executive Committee of the University of Illinois Memorial Stadium that the Stadium shall be used in the broadest possible way not only for the staging of inter-collegiate games and contests of every possible kind, but in the fullest possible development of intra-mural athletics in order that all of the men and women of the University, both students and faculty, may have opportunity for daily exercise and recreation;

(2) That to carry out this purpose the Stadium should be located as close as possible to the center of student population and activities in order to save time in going to and from the recreational fields;

(3) That the location of the Stadium must give accessibility to the general public attending the so-called big games;

(4) That it is the unanimous expression and request of this Committee that the location for the Stadium be selected as near to Armory Avenue as possible east of First Street and north of Maple Street, Champaign, which runs south of the stock judging pavillion;

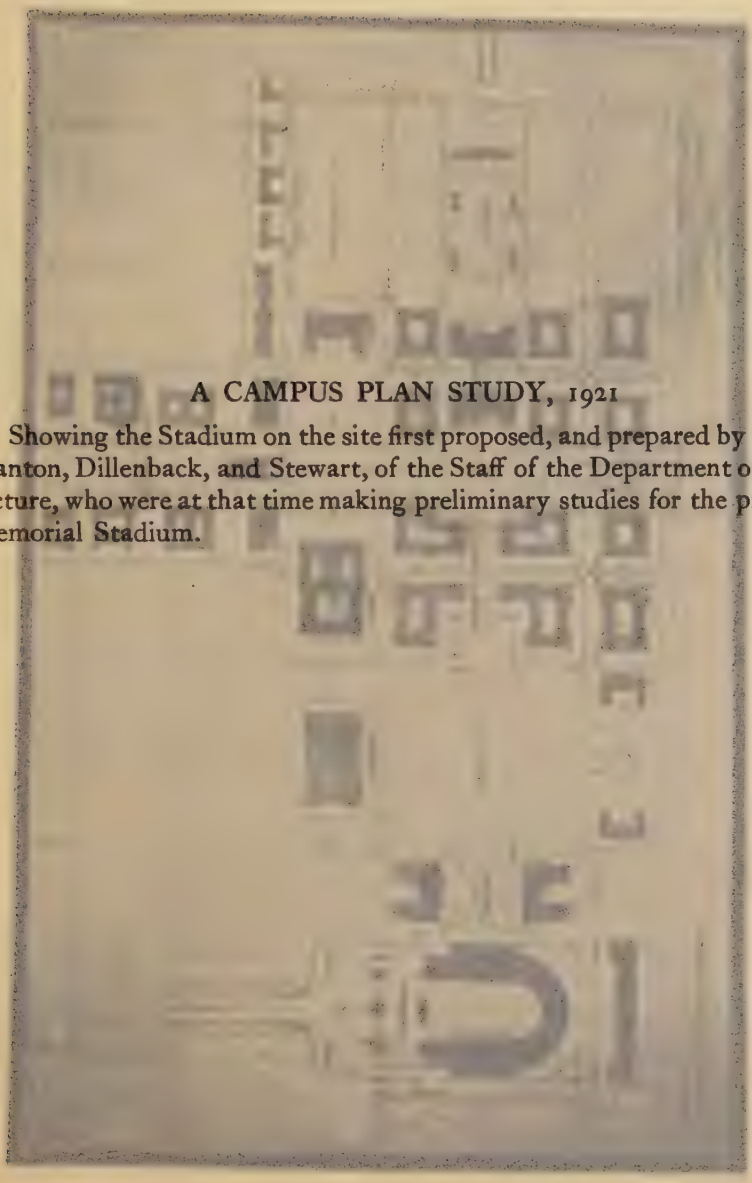
(5) That funds be advanced from the Stadium collections, if the Board of Trustees shall find such advancement necessary in order to accomplish the purchase of a suitable site;

(6) That a committee of three be appointed, with Mr. Huff and Mr. Zuppke available at such hearing, to present this resolution to the Board of Trustees and to urge our reasons upon such Board for prompt action accordingly.

These and other factors involved caused Mr. Abbott to call a joint meeting of the Campus Plan Commission, the Stadium Executive Committee, and the University Architects, to be held at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, on April 21, 1922. In anticipation of this, Professor White, Supervising Architect, and Holabird and Roche, Consulting Architects, met on the previous day and, after studying the situation carefully, agreed unanimously on a site for the Stadium and prepared a report giving reasons for their selection. This report and one from the Stadium Executive Committee were presented at the joint committee meeting, called by Mr. Abbott, the next day, where after due consideration it was unanimously agreed to accept the opinion of the architects, with a slight modification, namely, that of shifting the axis of the Stadium somewhat to the east. The area thus selected for the Stadium was the forty acre plot just west of Mount Hope Cemetery, between First and Fourth Streets. The action of this joint committee was reported at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in May, 1922, and was officially approved by that body.

The exact location of the Memorial Stadium had at last been determined. The selection of this site was to have a marked effect upon the Campus Plan, for it hastened the development of the new South Campus and, as a key structure, it served to set an imposing scale for the whole development of this area. It definitely determined the future character of the whole western portion of the South Campus area by making it the center of athletic activities and paving the way for future growth in this important branch of University work.

The selection of architects for the Stadium was a matter that came up for consideration before the project was very far advanced. Since activities centered at the University it was but natural that there should be considerable enthusiasm concerning the design of the Stadium, especially among the members of the design staff of the Department of Architecture. Professors Stanton, Dillenback, and Stewart prepared preliminary designs and through Professor L. H. Provine, Head



A CAMPUS PLAN STUDY, 1921

Showing the Stadium on the site first proposed, and prepared by Messrs. Stanton, Dillenback, and Stewart, of the Staff of the Department of Architecture, who were at that time making preliminary studies for the proposed Memorial Stadium.

of the Department, were recommended as architects for the Stadium. Preference, however, was given to the firm of Holabird and Roche who were already employed by the University in the capacity of consulting architects. On the recommendation of the Athletic Association Committee, Holabird and Roche were later approved as architects for the Memorial Stadium through action of the Board.

The Memorial Stadium is the largest and most imposing structure on the campus. The building has had a far-reaching influence on the University. Aside from the very useful purpose it serves and the inspiring architectural impression it makes in the Campus ensemble, its greatest value is due to the fact that it is a Memorial, built with funds subscribed by alumni and friends, and by virtue of this ideal has focused the attention of the people of the State and Country at large on the University. It has served to give them a common interest in the institution, and as a result has created a very great bond between the University and the outside world.

Chapter X

THE AGRICULTURE BUILDING FORESHADOWS A HARMONIOUS ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT (1922–1923)

While studies were being prepared for the Campus Plan, the Horticulture Building, and the Memorial Stadium, and actual construction was being carried on, preliminary studies were also under way on other projects. One of the most important of these was a proposed Agriculture Building. This, like the proposed Library, was one of the much-needed larger units for which no appropriation had yet been made, but which had been given much thought in the matter of location and for which preliminary studies had been carried on over a considerable period of time.

In the White-Hubbard Plan, completed in December, 1909, it was clearly indicated that University officials felt that a new Agriculture group should be erected on the South Campus. This plan was prepared, by members of the University Staff, as a tentative working basis for the Burnham Campus Plan Commission. In subsequent plans, by Mr. Blackall, Professor White, and Professor Mann, portions of the South Campus area were consistently assigned to a new Agriculture group. Between 1912 and 1919 the Supervising Architect carried out a number of studies with special reference to this group, especially studies of the plan requirements of this structure. Again, in 1921, when there was some assurance of obtaining an appropriation for the first unit of this important group, the Trustees took renewed interest in the project, and, in order that they might examine all the essential data, they directed President Kinley to have a study made by the Supervising Architect and the Dean of the College of Agriculture to see what should be the general policy as to the location of the building, plans, and type of structure, and what portion of the entire building should be completed at once.

The circumstances which developed in connection with the design and construction of this first unit of the Agriculture Building have exerted a most potent and far-reaching influence upon the architectural character of the University. Coming, as it did, at the beginning of the greatest building era of the University, and since it was the first large new unit erected on the new quadrangle south of the Auditorium, this building was destined to exert a strong influence on all subsequent structures erected on the new South Campus. Although not then fully realized, it was to be, in fact, the key to the future architectural style of the University.

For some years, as we have observed, careful study had been given to every detail of the general distribution and arrangement of buildings on the Campus Plan, and in more recent years special care was exercised in the placing of individual buildings and some attempt made at grouping them into working units, but little or nothing had been accomplished in unifying the buildings themselves into a pleasing architectural ensemble. In the early period of campus development the buildings were few and widely scattered. Each one was more or less independent of the others, and all were unrelated architecturally. But as the University grew and additional buildings were required and built, they were of necessity placed closer and closer together. In some instances new buildings were placed in close proximity to old ones, because of the character of the work taught. All of this resulted, finally, in a large number of buildings partially unrelated in their respective locations and inharmonious architecturally. Individually, some of the buildings were very good but were out of keeping with those about them. Some were of stone or with conspicuous stone trim, while the majority were of brick with wood, terra-cotta, or simple stone trim. The brick used varied with the different buildings and the different periods in which they were built and nearly every known color and texture of brick could be found in buildings about the Campus. Various architects had been employed from time to time to design

buildings for the University, and these were, as a rule, left free to follow their own inclinations. Each one, no doubt, tried conscientiously to design his particular building so that it would harmonize with other campus buildings in the vicinity where it was to be built. Some, apparently, came to the conclusion that this was an impossibility, and designed their building along different lines, hoping thereby to contribute to a new campus style.

Up to this period, the University officials had not adopted a single style or type of architecture for University buildings. The institution was young and in a formative state, and had no Campus traditions on which to form a basis for a style. There was not even a local style or a local material suggestive of an appropriate architectural treatment; neither was there an American style which was considered, at that time, expressive of the Illinois country. The University of Illinois was a pioneer institution in a pioneer situation, and a style of architecture appropriate to and expressive of the ideals of the institution was yet to be established. For some time it had been keenly felt that there should be some stylistic standard established in order that greater harmony might be obtained in the campus buildings, but such a matter was not easily determined and no definite or official action was ever taken.

The University was hampered in many ways when it came to the fixing of and adhering to a definite style of architecture for Campus buildings. There was no executive or governing body to act continuously from year to year without a change in personnel. Being a State institution it was subject to all the changing conditions that are the natural lot of such. The personnel of the Board of Trustees changed from time to time, and in the University itself the Administrative body was also subject to change. The policy of State officials with respect to the employment of architects for the University did not remain the same, and the cutting of appropriations often materially altered the character of the buildings to be erected. It is remarkable that, under such fluctuating conditions, there

should have been a sustained period sufficient to have permitted the working out of a comprehensive Campus Plan. And having secured a plan it is even more remarkable that it should have been adhered to over an extended period of time. It is one thing to have a fine plan, but quite another to put it into effect. To do so, it is necessary to have some continuing force or official with sufficient authority to carry out the plan in the face of changing conditions. The University Trustees were far-sighted enough to realize this and as a result they had had created, in 1907, the office of Supervising Architect, and had appointed Professor James M. White to that office. Since that time he has been in active charge of all Campus developments and building operations of the University.

Unfortunately, however, the Burnham Plan Commission concerned itself only with the plan arrangement of the Campus, and did not determine or recommend a definite style of architecture to be used. The Supervising Architect was authorized to put into effect the plan which was approved by the Trustees, and to supervise the construction of buildings on the Campus, but outside architects were generally employed to prepare the designs for the buildings, and he had little or no authority to enforce a uniform style. The most that the Supervising Architect could do was to use the influence of his office to secure as much uniformity of style in University buildings as was possible under the circumstances. What coherence, coördination, and architectural harmony is to be found on the older portions of the Campus may be largely accredited to the influence of this one official.

As time went on, the solution of this problem became more and more difficult, for there was an ever increasing variety of buildings on the campus, and the possibility of making them architecturally coherent was very remote. Each year the problem became more acute, until finally the University officials were forced to the decision that the time had arrived, in the development of the Campus, where the style or architectural expression of the buildings themselves was just as im-

portant and should be as consistently and uniformly studied as the matter of the placing of the buildings on the Campus. Furthermore, they began to realize that this meant more than the mere choice or adoption of a style, but that the situation was one which called for the development of a distinctive and appropriate architectural expression that would set forth the highest ideals of the University and the State which it represents, and that it should be a style capable of being expanded logically and indefinitely to provide for the growing needs of the institution in the years to come.

Such was the situation at the time the New Agriculture Building came up for final consideration. Since this building was the first large new unit to be located in the new Campus area to the south of the Auditorium, and also because it would be some distance from the old Campus area, it was, in the opinion of the University officials, a logical place to begin a development of a new style of architecture that would be appropriate for all future buildings on the Campus. The style of this building was to be the point of departure from the old, and since its style would affect the entire future architectural expression of the University, it became a matter of grave concern, and naturally was worthy of the most careful study.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on October 12, 1921, this matter was given special consideration, and the Campus Plan Commission requested President Noble of the Board to appoint a Committee of three members to recommend an architect for the New Agriculture Building. This Special Committee was formed, and at the next meeting of the Board, in November, Mr. Abbott, Chairman of the Committee, made a report and presented a selected list of names of prominent architects of the country whose qualifications were favorably known. By a vote of the Board, the Committee was authorized to engage an architect from the list of names presented, if satisfactory arrangements could be made. The Committee made further investigations of the work of the architects whose names were recommended to them. They

SMITH MEMORIAL MUSIC HALL

This building shows one phase of brick architecture in use in the southern portion of the old Campus quadrangle prior to the introduction of the American Georgian. The two styles are not inharmonious. The building is of special interest for it contains some unusual features, particularly in sound-proofing methods, which makes possible a compact arrangement of concert hall, studios, and practice rooms that may be used simultaneously.

also visited a number of universities for the purpose of studying the various styles of campus architecture, and finally they interviewed the architects whose names appeared on their preferred list. After consultation and careful deliberation, the Committee reported to the Board in December, 1921, and recommended that Mr. Charles A. Platt be "employed as Architect for the Agriculture Building and to study the Campus Plan." This recommendation was approved by the Board, and the Executive Committee was directed to employ Mr. Platt in the capacity recommended. In January, 1922, the Committee reported that satisfactory arrangements had been made with Mr. Platt and that he had been duly employed as authorized.

This appointment of Mr. Platt to make special studies of the Campus Plan and of one of the keynote buildings in the plan has had a most profound and vital influence on the University Campus. Developments within the eight years since his appointment as Consulting Architect for the University have proved that he was worthy of the confidence placed in him by the University officials. With a fine appreciation of what few traditions the institution possessed, with a sympathetic understanding of its immediate needs, and with high ideals for its future, he set about his work, and within a remarkably short time had made a complete analysis of the problem, had established the basic lines of his proposed Campus Plan, and had presented to the Board preliminary studies for the First Unit of the Agriculture Building, in the style which he considered an appropriate architectural expression for future University buildings. His manner of attack, the spirit in which he worked, and the fine possibilities of the ideas he presented in his preliminary studies seemed to have made, at once, a very favorable impression.

In the development of his plan, Mr. Platt accepted the Campus Meridian as laid out by Mr. Olmsted in 1906 and the subdivision into general areas recommended by the Burnham Campus Plan Commission of 1912. He retained the

Parade Ground together with the Avenues to the north and south of it. Also, he retained the axis of the east and west Mall, but recommended that it be shifted slightly to the south.

His first concern was with respect to the general areas, axes, avenues, drives, walks, avenues of trees, and such features, which would definitely determine the different areas, and recommended that these features, including the planting of trees, be carried out at once. Once these subdivisions were established he then turned his attention to a study of the structures which would be needed in the different areas, and which he proposed to arrange in groups. He recommended that a new Forestry be established on University lands farther to the south and that the McKinley Memorial Hospital be located in the old Forestry area, at the eastern extremity of the proposed Mall and facing on Lincoln Avenue. He also concurred in the generally accepted idea of setting aside a considerable area at the western extremity of the Mall, to be used as an athletic field, and recommended the planting of trees at once to carry out the lines of the Mall, and strongly urged that no buildings be erected in the center of this area that would in any way affect the view down the Mall.

Concerning the old portion of the Campus north of the Auditorium, Mr. Platt made no special recommendations, except that he proposed a certain architectural treatment at either side of the Auditorium for the purpose of forming a transition between the old quadrangle to the north and the proposed quadrangle to the south. He assumed that the older portion of the Campus would continue to develop along the lines already laid down, and that any addition or new structures would of necessity be made to harmonize with the old work. He was concerned, however, that the quadrangle to the north of the Auditorium be effectively shut off from the New South Campus. This he proposed to accomplish by means of arcades to the east and west of the Auditorium, connecting with adjacent buildings, and forming a screen between the two quadrangles.

PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMPUS

BY

CHARLES A. PLATT

(*Consulting Architect for the University*)

Revised to 1927

Prepared under the Campus Plan Commission of 1920–22 and adopted by the UniversityTrustees as the official Plan for the future development of the Campus. This scheme was a logical extension of the Campus Plan as it had been carried down to this time.

During the time Mr. Platt had been preparing preliminary studies for the Campus Plan and also for the style of building he proposed, a Special Committee had been completing their survey to determine the exact site for the New Agriculture Building. This Committee made a report to the Board on March 14, 1922, in which they concurred in the recommendations of the Dean of the College of Agriculture, the Supervising Architect, and Mr. Platt, that the proposed building be located just south of the Experimental Plots, to the south-east of the Auditorium, and that the first unit be devoted to class rooms and offices. This recommendation was approved. At the same meeting Professor White exhibited sketches prepared by the Consulting Architect, showing the plan and the style he proposed for this building. The work was highly satisfactory, and the Board took immediate action authorizing Mr. Platt to prepare final plans, in consultation with the Supervising Architect, and asked that plans and specifications be completed at once.

Mr. Platt continued his studies of the Campus Plan, carrying the work from a preliminary sketch stage to a completely developed plan. The finished plans and models, together with certain recommendations, were submitted to the Board in October, 1922, and were accepted by them. Evidently Mr. Platt had arrived at a solution of the problem which was highly satisfactory to the Campus Plan Commission, the Board of Trustees, and other University officials, and they were favorably disposed to have future developments proceed along the lines recommended by him.

This satisfaction was manifested in the action taken by the Campus Plan Commission, which, through its Chairman, Mrs. Blake, made a report at this same meeting of the Board, stating that the purpose of the Commission had been accomplished, and asked that it be discharged. A vote of thanks and appreciation was extended to the retiring Commission, by the members of the Board, for the very valuable service rendered to the University during the two and one-half years which the Commission had served.

To this Commission much is to be accredited. During the comparatively brief period in which it had functioned, some of the most important steps in the development of the Campus had been determined and the greatest building period of the University was successfully launched. It has left a very definite impression on the Campus and, for future guidance, has contributed a well established plan and introduced an appropriate style of architecture for future buildings which, if carried out along lines now begun, will place the University of Illinois architecturally in the foremost rank.

Chapter XI

THE PLATT PLAN BEGINS TO SHOW RESULTS
(1923–1924)

Although many projects were under consideration and several buildings were actually under construction, the rate of development was not keeping pace with the rapid increase in student enrollment, and there was some evidence that the increase would continue. By July, 1922, the indications were that the situation would soon become very serious, and that it would be imperative that provisions be made at once for additional buildings. As a result, the proposed building program, prepared by the University authorities for submission in the 1923–25 budget to the Legislature, contained requests for five unusually large building items, including a new Library, a new Gymnasium for men, a new Commerce Building, a Woman's Residence Hall, and a large item for additional Agriculture Buildings, together with the necessary equipment for each of the structures.

The long-delayed and much-needed Library was again at the head of the list. Although denied an appropriation for this building in 1921, the University officials did not relax in their effort to secure it. In making recommendations to the Board, President Kinley said:

> No building is more emphatically needed than a new Library. Every department of the University is suffering because of the crowded condition of our Library. Educational progress is retarded. I feel that the importance of this matter cannot be over-emphasized. Whatever else is done, it is imperative that this building be secured.

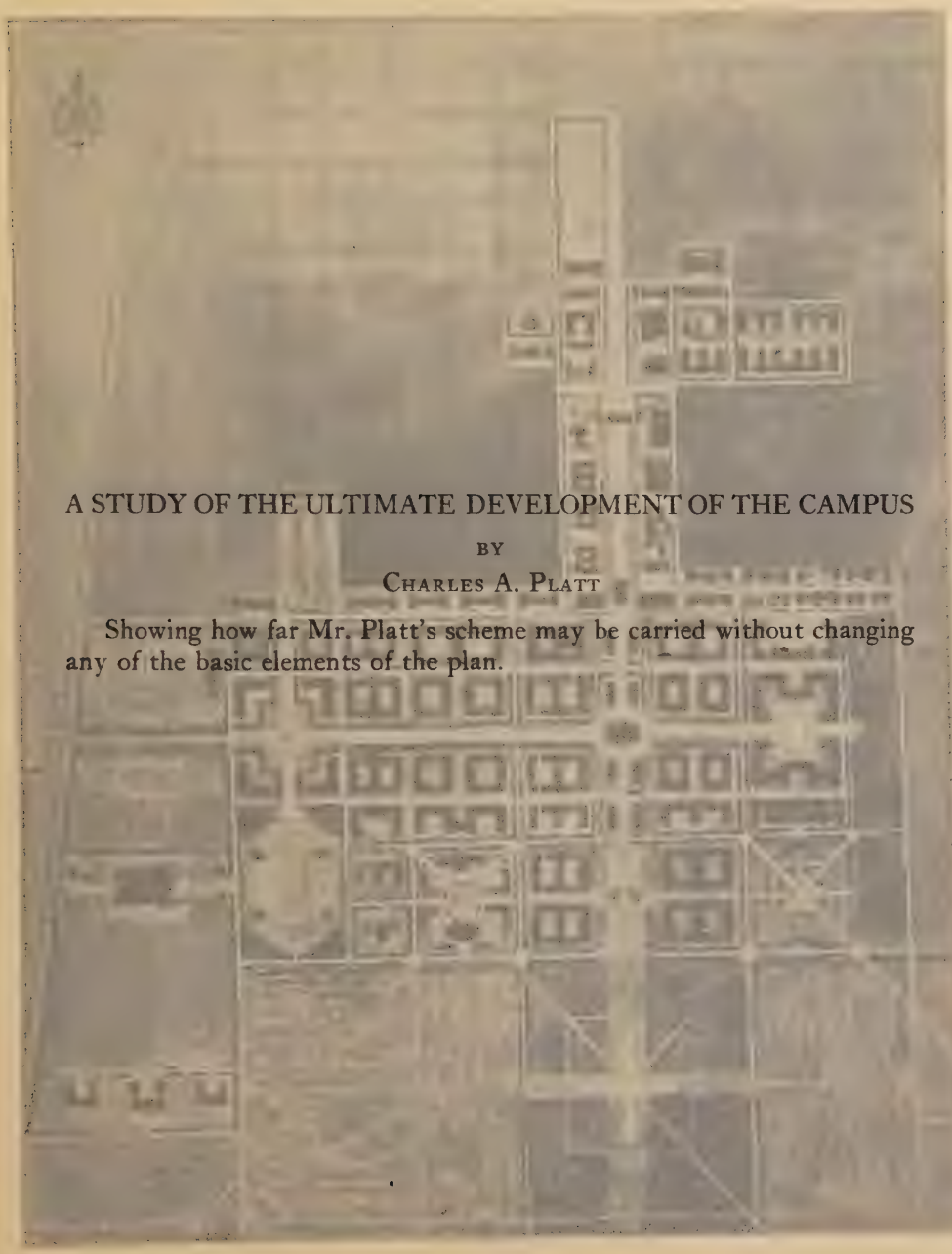
Thus, again, the necessity of making provision for a new Library unit was brought most forcibly before the Board, by the University, and it was, in turn, to be brought with equal force to the attention of the Legislature. The Board also di-

rected the University Architects to take up the work on the preliminary plans, which they had been forced to lay aside some two years before.

The story of the growth and development of plans for the new University Library is most interesting, in that it shows to a marked degree all of the numerous steps involved and the time necessary to develop fully a great university campus unit.

The old Library, now occupied by the Law School, was considered at the time of its completion in 1897, a very ample building and large enough for many years to come, but because of the continued and accelerated growth of the University, it was soon outgrown and additions were necessary in 1914 and 1918.

The Campus Plans, as proposed under the Burnham Plan Commission, were generally based on the assumption that adequate future library facilities could be provided through additions to the old Library Building. But scarcely had this Commission completed its work in 1912 than it became evident that while additions to the old structure might relieve the situation for a few years, the ultimate plan for the campus would require a much larger unit and would necessitate a change in location. The present new Library is a culmination of a long series of plan studies and designs which were begun as far back as 1913, at the instigation of the late President Edmund J. James, who anticipated the necessity of building a great library unit on the South Campus and who labored faithfully to obtain an appropriation to make the dream a reality. Some very comprehensive preliminary designs were prepared in the office of the Supervising Architect between 1913 and 1919, showing how thoroughly the Library situation had been studied. Again, in 1920, when Holabird and Roche were authorized to study the Campus Plan, the Library was assigned to the South Campus area, and in December of that year the members of this firm had been employed as Consulting Architects to make preliminary plans for the proposed



A STUDY OF THE ULTIMATE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMPUS

BY

CHARLES A. PLATT

Showing how far Mr. Platt's scheme may be carried without changing any of the basic elements of the plan.

library in the expectancy that an appropriation would be obtained for the structure; but, as we have already observed, the appropriation failed to carry. In April, 1921, the exact site for the Library on the South Campus had been named, and in August of the same year the Board, faced with the fact that the appropriation had failed to carry, but desirous of keeping the issue alive, approved the recommendation of the Campus Commission that the preliminary drawings be completed as soon as possible, so as not to make a break in the work at that stage.

At the March meeting of the Board, the Supervising Architect and Mr. Platt were authorized to proceed with the preparation of preliminary plans for the Commerce Building, the Men's Gymnasium, the Woman's Residence Hall, and the Dairy Group.

Most fortunately for the University, the Legislature granted the appropriations, in 1923, for these much needed buildings, and the institution entered on one of its most prosperous periods of material development. Much of the preliminary work of the planning of the buildings had already been executed and actual work on most of them was soon under way.

In the meantime, Mr. Platt had been making rapid and very satisfactory progress in his work on the Agriculture Building and in preliminary studies for other proposed structures for the South Campus, particularly the Commerce Building, which was to be of the same general character as the Agriculture Building and which was to be erected in the immediate vicinity of the Library. Mr. Platt, very happily, seemed to have caught the spirit of the Illinois Campus and to have understood the needs of the University, and had found an architectural expression that, in the opinion of the University officials, was altogether adequate and appropriate.

Soon after the retirement of Holabird and Roche, the Board voted to place the commission for the first unit of the New Library in the hands of Mr. Platt, with full confidence that

he would solve the problem in a highly satisfactory manner. In a few weeks after his appointment, the design began to take on the form which resulted in the structure as it now stands. His preliminary designs met with immediate approval, and he was instructed to proceed without delay with their development. Thus, after more than ten years of preliminary studies by special committees, University officials, and architects, the design for this important building was finally determined and officially accepted.

Although the general location of the Library had been practically determined before the employment of Mr. Platt as Consulting Architect, it had been the intention up to this time to have the building face north and to center on Wright Street. The Platt Campus Plan included a well developed and important quadrangle south of the Auditorium, and his proposed design for the Library called for a building facing east on the quadrangle which had, by this time, become positively defined through the placing of the New Agricultural Building.

The plan requirements of the Library had been under careful consideration for at least a decade. There had been many variations and changes, and as time went on it became more extensive and intricate, until at last it was realized that sufficient funds could not be obtained to build the entire structure at once, but that it must of necessity be built in units and in such a manner that it could be expanded to take care of the growth of the University for many years to come. All these requirements Mr. Platt organized into his plan, and then developed the exterior facades in his chosen style and in such a manner that they were fully and truthfully expressive of the character and functions of the building.

The main facade was given special study, the result of which was that the scheme of a straight uniform front, without break or pediment, was chosen as being the correct expression of the great reading room on the second floor which is, of course, the chief architectural feature of the interior. The design conforms to that of the other new buildings in every re-

MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE NEW LIBRARY

Showing the typical entrance details of one of the major Georgian buildings on the South Campus. Beautiful entrance doorways are traditionally characteristic of the Georgian style and in the new University buildings this tradition is being given due consideration.

The inscriptions above the three portals are as follows:

The central portal:

The University Library
Erected by
The State of Illinois
For the Advancement of Learning
Anno Domini MCMXXIV

The portal at the right:

The Hope of Democracy
Depends on
The Diffusion of
Knowledge and Wisdom

The portal at the left:

The Whole World
Here Unlocks
The Experience of the Past
To the Builders of the Future

spect, especially in that it maintains the uniform cornice line originally established in the Agriculture Building, and since then used on other buildings. The size and importance of the Library Building is such that it will always be one of the keynotes in the new South Campus architectural treatment. The interior of this building, one of the finest on the campus, is an excellent example of the adaptability of this style of architecture to collegiate buildings.

This first unit of the Library, which cost $750,000, consisted of the principal entrance features and stairway, main reading and reference rooms, catalog and delivery room, and the first section of the book stack. This unit was scarcely occupied when it was found necessary to seek another appropriation of $500,000 for an addition to meet immediate needs. This was granted by the Legislature in 1925–27, and the north wing was erected. Again, in 1927, a like amount was obtained for the south wing and an extension of the book stacks. As the building now stands, the structure is about two-fifths completed, at a total cost of $1,750,000, and, although not complete, it is at present the largest single unit on the Campus, except the Stadium.

The College of Commerce and Business Administration had been adequately housed in new quarters in 1913, but, in the decade following, registration in the college had multiplied four times, and consequently the structure was completely outgrown. For a number of years prior to 1922 a new building on a new site on the South Campus had been contemplated. The Campus Plan as proposed by Holabird and Roche contained provisions for a very extensive College of Commerce. Mr. Platt likewise indicated a location for a new Commerce Building on the South Campus in the Campus Plan which he developed. In 1923 the Legislature made an appropriation for the proposed building. Steps were taken immediately to determine the exact location, and on January 17, 1923, the Board approved a recommendation of Professor White and Mr. Platt that it be located on the site immediately south of

the first unit of the New Library, opposite the New Agriculture Building, and that it be a building of practically the same general character as the latter. This was the third major building to be placed in this central area on the South Campus, and it further defined the quadrangle immediately south of the Auditorium.

On March 13, 1923, the Board instructed Professor White, the Supervising Architect, and Mr. Platt to proceed with the preparation of plans for a number of authorized buildings, one of which was the New Commerce Building. In September of the previous year the Board had authorized them to prepare preliminary designs for this building, and consequently the plans were completed in a very short time after receiving the appropriation. Actual work of construction was begun at the same time as that on the first unit of the New Library.

In 1899 a Hospital Association had been organized at the University for the purpose of providing hospital care for students in case of illness. On September 17, 1906, a room had been set aside in the Burnham Hospital, Champaign, as a Student Ward. This met the University needs for a time, but with a steadily increasing enrollment it soon became evident that greater hospital facilities must be secured. No State aid was available, however, for the necessary building and equipment. Through the inspiration and guidance of Dean Thomas Arkle Clark, Trustee of the Hospital Association, the work of the organization was carried on in spite of the lack of proper facilities. Finally, relief came in January, 1917, through a gift of $120,000, from the Honorable William B. McKinley, for the purpose of building a University Hospital. This amount was later increased to $205,000. The Supervising Architect was instructed to proceed at once in preparation of the necessary plans. In the meantime, various sites were considered as possible locations. It was recommended that the Hospital be erected in what was then College Place Addition, along Armory Avenue, and west of the Armory, and on September 11, 1917, the President of the University was authorized by

CENTRAL PAVILION OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

Showing an effective use of the American Georgian Style when applied to one of the smaller Campus units.

the Trustees to purchase lots in College Place for a site. It was not until early in 1918 that a sufficient number of lots had been purchased to accommodate the proposed structure.

On June 1, 1918, the plans for the Hospital, prepared by the Supervising Architect, were approved, and the University was authorized to proceed with the work. The need for a hospital at the University had been made even more imperative, since the Government had arranged to establish an S. A. T. C. unit at Illinois in September of that year. The work on the plans was carried forward as rapidly as possible, and bids received for constructing the building, but because of the excessive cost of building operations, prevalent during the War period, it was found that the bids were nearly double the amount available. This caused an inevitable delay.

On October 16, 1919, Holabird and Roche were employed as consulting architects for the University, and a Special Committee of members of the Board was appointed to consider and report on plans for the Hospital. No definite action was taken, however, due largely to the unsettled conditions incident to war time activities. Temporary hospital quarters were provided on the Campus, and the matter of a permanent Hospital was dropped for a time.

After the close of the War, a very heavy enrollment of students again called attention to the pressing need for an adequate University Hospital, and in September, 1922, the Board authorized Professor White to proceed in making studies, plans, and specifications, in consultation with Mr. Platt. The matter of the most suitable site was also considered again, for there seemed to be a feeling that the one previously selected was no longer the best, in view of the proposed development of the Campus under the new Platt Plan.

While studying the Campus Plan, the University Architects had inspected several available sites, and on January 17, 1923, recommended to the Board that the proposed McKinley Hospital be located in the Forestry, facing Lincoln Avenue. At this same meeting, Professor White presented for approval

preliminary plans for the first unit of the building. These were found to be satisfactory, and the Board appointed Mr. Platt Consulting Architect for the building, in association with Professor White, and directed them to complete the workings drawings and specifications at once. Estimates of cost, however, were far above the $150,000 available from the McKinley fund, and this made the situation a very serious one. The emergency was met again by Mr. McKinley, who on January 12, 1924, announced an additional gift of $55,000, making a total of $205,000, which enabled the University to proceed with the construction of this much needed building.

The placing of this building in the Forestry constituted another forward step in the development of the South Campus. The trees form an excellent background for the building and serve as a protective screen between it and the campus proper. It is accessible from both campus and city streets, yet sufficiently removed to give the quiet and repose that is essential in a building of this type. The building, as erected, is only the central unit of what, eventually, will be a much larger structure. It is in the Georgian style, admirably suited to its purpose and thoroughly modern in every respect.

Chapter XII

THE SOUTH CAMPUS MATERIALIZES
(1924–1929)

CERTAIN STRUCTURES on the campus are the direct result of the fact that the University has had, for many years, a proportionally large enrollment of women students. While the institution was being organized, in 1868, a radical member of the Board of Trustees is said to have suggested that women students be admitted, and on March 9, 1870, the Trustees voted to permit women to enter the newly-founded University. During the following year, 1870–71, twenty-four women students availed themselves of this privilege and since then women students have constituted from one-sixth to one-fourth of the total enrollment.

In December, 1876, the Board of Trustees considered, for the first time, the matter of dormitories for women students. It was suggested that the old Academy Building, which had been practically vacated by removal into University Hall, be remodeled and made into a Ladies' Dormitory, but under pressure of other needs this suggestion was not carried out. Again, in 1886, measures were introduced at a meeting of the Trustees concerning the proper housing of women students, and a Committee was appointed to prepare plans and estimates for constructing and operating a Ladies' Hall and Boarding House, to accommodate at least one hundred women students. The Committee reported favorably, but no action was taken. This matter of dormitories was brought up again and again over a period of many years, but no appropriations could be obtained until in 1915–17, when the first Woman's Residence Hall was erected. The site selected for this first Hall seems, in the light of later developments, to have been well chosen, and it practically determined the general location of all future women's dormitories.

This single unit, however, did not meet the housing needs by any means, and additional appropriations were sought in the succeeding bienniums, but further appropriations were not received until 1923–25, at which time money was given for one additional Residence Hall. Since the need for this building was very urgent, the Trustees, as on previous occasions, authorized Professor White and Mr. Platt to proceed with preliminary plans some months in advance, in order that the building could be put under construction at once, should the appropriation be made.

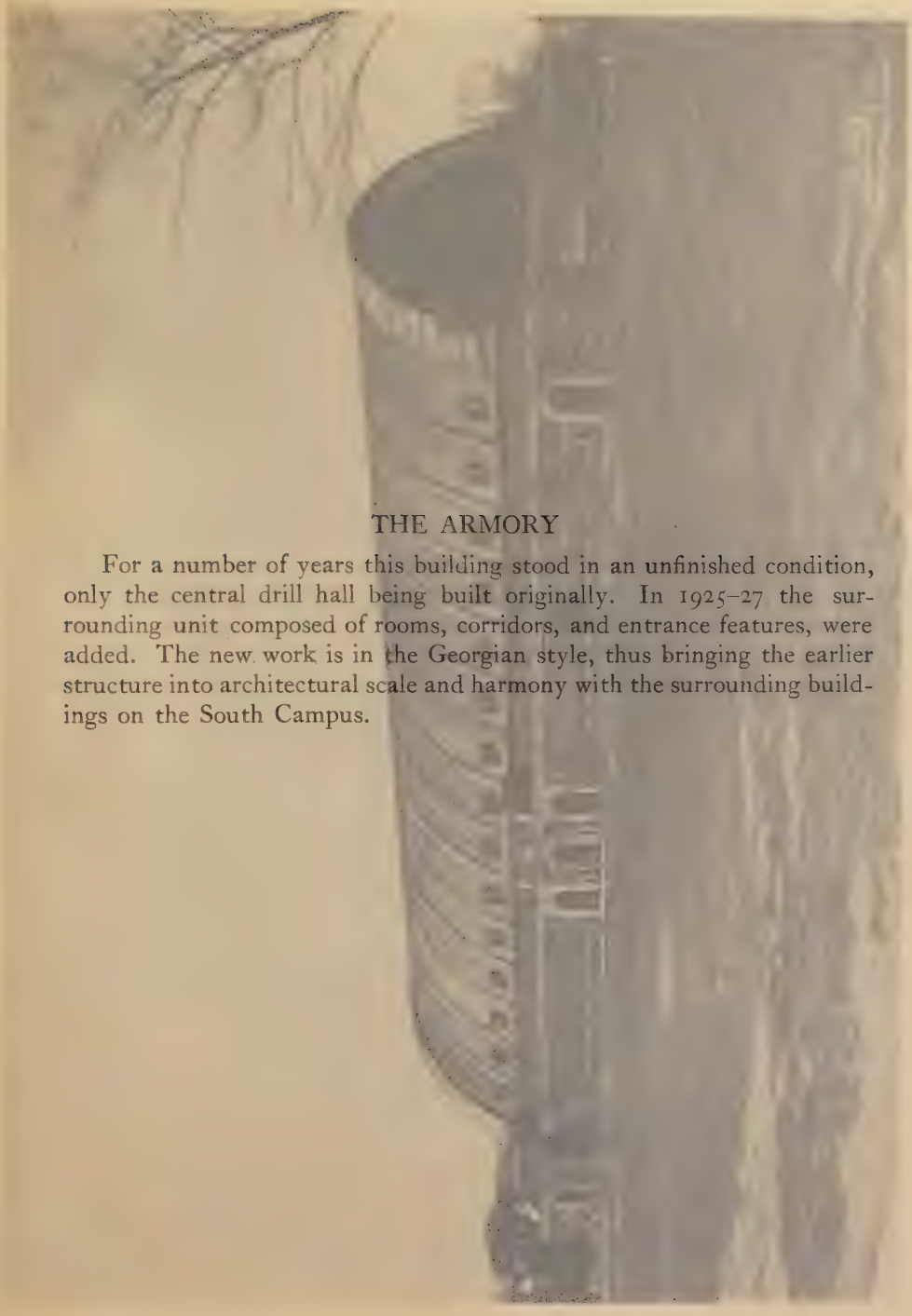
The plans were practically determined when, in 1923, the appropriation for the second unit was passed. Mr. Platt, in his Campus Plan, had set aside space for future units, in the vicinity of the Residence Hall built in 1917, and consequently all that was needed to fix the site was official approval of the Trustees. This was given at a Board meeting in May, 1923, at which time they approved the recommendation of the Supervising Architect that the new Women's Residence Hall be located immediately west of the former unit.

Fortunately, the first unit, designed by Professor White in association with Mr. C. L. Gustafson, was in a style similar to Mr. Platt's Georgian, so that it was possible to make the two buildings harmonize not only with each other but with the whole campus scheme. Space is reserved here for additional units, and in time it is expected that a whole range of dormitories will be built on this portion of the Campus.

Another important building provided for in the 1923–25 appropriation was a new Men's Gymnasium. This unit was also urgently needed, for the old structure on Illinois Field had been inadequate for many years. For a long time it had been the opinion of the University officials that Illinois Field was no longer large enough to provide sites for future structures and field space for increased athletic activities. The Athletic Department, under the leadership of Director George Huff, strongly urged that a new and enlarged athletic center should be developed on the South Campus, where space was

A TYPICAL GROUP OF NEW SOUTH CAMPUS BUILDINGS

Showing how single buildings are grouped into massed units to give an effective scale to the whole campus ensemble.



THE ARMORY

For a number of years this building stood in an unfinished condition, only the central drill hall being built originally. In 1925–27 the surrounding unit composed of rooms, corridors, and entrance features, were added. The new work is in the Georgian style, thus bringing the earlier structure into architectural scale and harmony with the surrounding buildings on the South Campus.

available. The first permanent step in this direction had been made when the Stadium site was fixed on the South Campus instead of Illinois Field. This paved the way for the further development of athletic activities on this part of the Campus, and when the appropriation for a new Gymnasium was made in 1923, this matter of the location of a future athletic area on the South Campus came up for a final decision. Proposed Campus Plans, from 1912 on, had given more and more space to athletic activities in the South area. The White Plan of 1919, the Holabird and Roche Plan of 1920, and the Platt Plan of 1922, each proposed a large athletic area on this portion of the Campus, and this was, in general, approved by the Trustees. Consequently, when the matter of a site for a new Gymnasium came up, they approved at once the recommendation that it be located to the southwest of the Armory.

This was another definite step in the general development of the South Campus. The placing of the Gymnasium in this location put it in line with the new Agriculture and the new Commerce Buildings and formed a link in the westward extension of the Mall, and by its relation to the west campus area it determined definitely that part which is to be given mainly to athletic activities.

The building itself is another fine example of Mr. Platt's skill in adapting the traditional American Georgian style of architecture to the requirements of a large and thoroughly modern type of structure.

The main or central unit of this building had scarcely been completed when an appropriation was received for the second unit or the south wing. This enabled Mr. Platt to make his final studies for the south facade of this structure, which was placed in line with the south line of the Agriculture and Commerce Buildings. The design of this facade was also important in that it determined, to some degree, the character of the future buildings which are to face southward and overlooking the future Mall. A third unit, a north wing, of like dimensions and detail, has been planned and will soon be erected. This

will complete the structure and will make it one of the major units on the South Campus.

The Gymnasium when completed will form the entire western side of a small quadrangle which opens on the Mall on the South, and is important in that its architectural style and scale is the key to the further developments about the quadrangle, which has its northern side defined by a very large and finished unit, the Armory.

The great drill hall of the Armory was one of the first permanent buildings erected in the area to the south of the Auditorium. The site had been fixed by the Burnham Campus Plan Commission, in 1912. This Mr. Platt readily incorporated in his proposed Campus Plan, making provisions for the completion of the structure, for originally only the great central hall was constructed, although it was intended that it would be completely surrounded by class rooms. In 1925 the Legislature finally appropriated the necessary funds for completing the building. Mr. Platt, as Associate Architect, began his studies in which he brought the great mass of this building into harmony with the smaller ones in its immediate vicinity, and here, again, he has shown great skill in the handling of a difficult problem. The completed structure is a fine example of scale study, for, in spite of its size, the exterior has been so designed that the building is now in complete harmony with its surroundings.

The University building appropriations made by the General Assembly for the biennium 1923–25 provided the sum of $380,000 for a number of Agriculture buildings, of the field and laboratory type. Although not a large sum, comparatively, it was destined to have a marked effect on the new Campus Plan, because it made possible the removal of a number of old and unsightly structures from the South Campus area. For many years this part of the University grounds had been occupied almost wholly by scattered field laboratories, barns, dairy buildings, and such farm structures as were necessary for carrying on the experimental work of the several depart-

ENTRANCE, BUILDING FOR ARCHITECTURE AND KINDRED SUBJECTS

This Georgian type entrance is one of the most interesting of all those to be seen in the new buildings of the South Campus. It is unusually well proportioned and refined in every detail, and in keeping with character of the building of which it is a part.

ments of the College of Agriculture. At the time these buildings were erected this area was, in reality, an experimental farm, and some distance removed from the campus proper, but as the campus was extended gradually southward the old farm structures became obstacles in the way of newer developments. Also, this area was becoming too limited for the increased experimental work required, and the older structures had become inadequate and out-of-date. In the proposed Campus Plan, all new farm structures, except those actually needed for daily class instruction and demonstration purposes, were to be located on farm lands south of the cemetery. At a Board meeting in May, 1923, the location of a number of such structures, as recommended by Dean H. W. Mumford, of the College of Agriculture, and the Supervising Architect, were approved. Of these, the Beef Cattle Feeding Plant, the Swine Plant, Poultry Plant, Horse Barns, and Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle Barn were all assigned to the south farm, while only the Tractor Laboratory and the Dairy Manufactures Laboratory were located on the south edge of the South Campus. The erection of these new structures out on the farms made it possible to remove a number of old structures from the South Campus, thus giving space for general University structures of the new type.

Instruction in architecture was provided for in the first report of the Committee on Courses of Study for the Illinois Industrial University, in 1867. Among the courses proposed by the Regent, Dr. Gregory, was one in "Architecture and Fine Arts." As early as 1870 instruction was being given in architectural drawing under Mr. James Bellangee. The following year a course in architectural design and rendering was taught by Mr. Harald M. Hansen. The first degree in architecture was given to Nathan Clifford Ricker, who had practically completed his work in 1872, although the degree was not issued until March, 1873. Mr. Ricker then went to Europe for further study, and, returning in October, was given a permanent instructorship and placed in charge of the Course in

Architecture. A full professional course was instituted and was opened to the first regular class of five students. From this simple beginning has grown the present large department of architecture.

The first classes in architecture, under Mr. Ricker, met in University Hall, then a building just completed. As the department grew, more space had to be added, but in time no further space was available for expansion. The situation was finally relieved through the building of Engineering Hall, which was completed in 1894, and in which ample space was provided for architecture on the fourth floor. With added facilities the department grew very rapidly, and soon it was necessary to add more space, until most of the two upper floors were occupied.

The crowded condition of the Engineering College had long been a problem. All departments needed additional space for expansion, and one way of relieving the congestion was to place the rapidly growing department of architecture in a building designed to meet its special requirements. Various schemes were suggested, from time to time, for the housing of the department, the most pretentious being that suggested in 1919, at which time the expansion of the College of Engineering was being given special study. At the suggestion of President E. J. James and Dean C. R. Richards, the staff of the department of architecture prepared preliminary designs for a building to house the department, as a part of the whole proposed Engineering group. The proposed site for the Building for Architecture was the area west of Engineering Hall, between Burrill Avenue and Wright Street. A view of this group, published in a University Bulletin in 1919, shows the proposed Building for Architecture in the foreground. It is of a pretentious and monumental type of architecture, made with the idea in mind that a building to house such a department should be of an unusually fine architectural character, in order to be of the greatest possible inspiration to the students who would work within its walls.

GATEWAY BETWEEN ARCHITECTURE AND NEW COMMERCE BUILDINGS

In the first group of new buildings on the South Campus ornamental gateways have been used as the architectural connecting link between the single buildings making up the group. The first one constructed is that between the Architecture and the New Commerce Buildings.

But this, also, proved to be only an idealistic dream, for appropriations for the proposed expansion of the College were not forthcoming.

At a meeting of the Board on July 12, 1922, President Kinley, in making recommendations for future buildings, stated that by another biennium it would be advisable to seek an appropriation for a building for Architecture and Kindred Subjects, to be erected on the quadrangle south of the Auditorium. This was proposed for the reason that it would release considerable space for other departments in the College of Engineering, and by the removal of the Department of Art and Design to new quarters additional space in University Hall would be available to the general needs of the Arts and Sciences. This plan was tentatively approved by the Board, and the University Architects proceeded to prepare preliminary plans for the development. In March, 1925, the Supervising Architect prepared a tentative plan showing proposed locations of buildings for which appropriations were being asked. On this plan the plot of ground just west of the New Commerce Building was set aside for the proposed building for Architecture and Kindred Subjects. This plan was brought to the attention of the Board on April 8, 1925, through President Kinley, who recommended that the building for Architecture and Kindred Subjects be located as shown on the plan. His recommendation was approved.

As had been expected, the General Assembly made the necessary appropriation for the building, and with the preliminary plans, the special requirements of the building, and the location already determined, it was but a short time until the final plans for the building were under way. To Mr. Platt, Consulting Architect, was given the opportunity to design this Building for Architecture and Kindred Subjects, and the structure which resulted has proved to be eminently inspiring in its mass, lines, and details, and harmonizes admirably with the other new structures on the South Campus. It is the first of the new structures to be placed with its main

facade facing south, on the future Mall. It is also the first, by its relative position, to begin the formation of one of the mass elements, where the units are to be arranged in a compact rectangular group enclosing a small inner court. Further, by means of ornamental gateways, it is the first to be linked or connected architecturally with adjoining buildings.

Chapter XIII

GROWTH OF THE NORTH CAMPUS

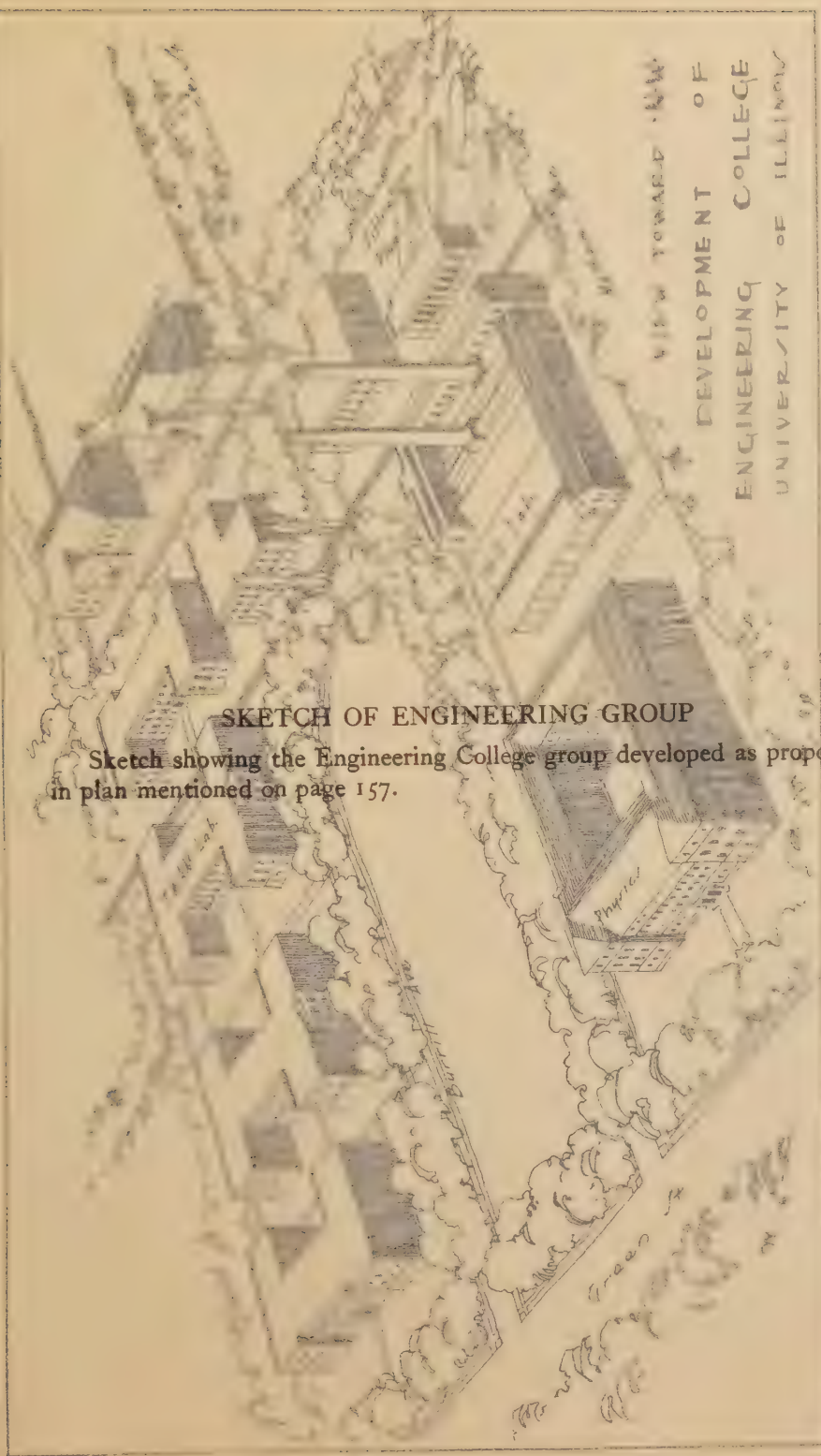
The College of Engineering, from its beginning, has been one of the most rapidly growing colleges in the University. From year to year, as developments took place and department after department was added and these in turn expanded through various divisions, numerous structures were erected to house the many activities of the College. These were placed in one rather compact group in a single block between Burrill and Mathews Avenues, north of Green Street. In time, this limited area became crowded, and further expansion was difficult, which led, naturally, to a consideration of schemes for expansion. The Campus Plan proposed by Mr. Blackall, between 1905 and 1908, made no special provision for the expansion of the Engineering College group, the general assumption being that this could be accomplished through the acquisition of adjacent areas.

In June, 1907, Professor W. F. M. Goss was made Dean of the College of Engineering. He came with ideas of an enlarged Engineering College and with the expectation of expanding it along certain lines. The inspiration which came from this energetic and ambitious Dean resulted in the appointing of a Special Committee, to make a detailed study of the College and its future needs. This Committee made a careful survey, and reported to the Board of Trustees in September, 1908, setting forth the needs of the College, and advised that land be acquired to provide expansion to the east and west. This policy was, in general, followed during the next decade, during which time the Transportation Building, Ceramics Building, and several laboratories were erected in the block to the east of the old Engineering group. While this expansion provided for the development of several departments, the College as a whole was still in cramped quarters.

The White Campus Plan of August, 1914, incorporated the essential features proposed by the Special Committee for the future expansion of the College, and it served as a guide in locating a number of buildings. While no buildings were erected in this group during the period of the World War, new and intense interests in scientific and engineering studies were carried to a climax, and student enrollment increased to a marked degree. There was good reason to believe, also, that the increased demand for training in the field of Engineering would continue for many years. The facilities of the College were already overtaxed, and, by 1919, when it was imperative that a very much enlarged program be provided for, the University officials felt justified in asking for additional facilities in the form of new buildings and equipment. Inspired by the possibility of receiving appropriations for new buildings, the College of Engineering made, with the assistance of the staff of the Department of Architecture, a new series of studies, and at the same time the Supervising Architect prepared further studies of this portion of the campus, showing an extensive proposed development extending eastward several blocks from the old Engineering group. The White Campus Plan of August, 1919, embodied all of the essential features of these revised and enlarged studies.

The necessary appropriations, however, were not received for carrying out any part of this program, and no further developments took place for a number of years. In the meantime, registration increased, and conditions became more and more congested. The proposed scheme called for the purchase of considerable city property to provide sites for new buildings, but this proved to be a costly procedure which resulted eventually in a further consideration of the Campus Plan.

After the close of the War, when aspirations were running high and preparations were being made for a greater University, the Board of Trustees, in anticipation of future needs, authorized a comprehensive study of the entire campus, at which time Holabird and Roche were employed as Consulting



SKETCH OF ENGINEERING GROUP

Sketch showing the Engineering College group developed as proposed in plan mentioned on page 157.

Architects. In their Campus Plan they proposed establishing a new College of Engineering Group on the South Campus, where there was room for future expansion, and putting the old Engineering College buildings to other uses. This would have been an ideal scheme, but an investigation proved that the cost would be prohibitive, and the plan was never put into effect.

In the Platt Plan, adopted later, no such change was suggested. It was assumed, apparently, that the College would remain in its old location and that expansion would be provided for by taking in adjacent areas. This scheme has been generally accepted, and the erection of a large Materials Testing Laboratory, described in the following paragraphs, on vacant ground west of the old Engineering group, is significant in that it virtually fixes, for all time, the location of this College.

During the growth and development of the College, small testing laboratories had been set up from time to time by the various departments. Many of these were housed in the Theoretical and Applied Mechanics Laboratory, built in 1901–02, but this building was soon outgrown, and in recent years it has been necessary to establish branch testing laboratories in whatever space was available in the various engineering units. In the studies made by the College, in 1919, for future expansion, one of the most important buildings proposed was a large Materials Testing Laboratory which would house most of the work of this character in the College. The need for such a building steadily increased from year to year until it was considered most essential that it be secured, and finally, in 1927, an appropriation of $500,000 was obtained for this unit.

The site for this building was practically determined by the Supervising Architect and Dean M. S. Ketchum of the College of Engineering, and was later approved by the Board. On June 7, 1926, the Supervising Architect sent a letter to President Kinley, stating that:

Dean Ketchum's report of March 17 on their building needs suggests that the Materials Testing and Hydraulics laboratory be located east of the present College of Engineering buildings fronting on Green Street. If the building of new buildings for the College of Engineering during the next biennium involves the acquisition of property upon which to build them, there is no use including them in our program. If we are willing to assign to Engineering for use as rapidly as need be the area bounded by Burrill Avenue, Green Street, Wright Street, and Springfield Avenue, with an ultimate possibility on developing north on Illinois Field, I see no need of acquiring additional property.

In accordance with this recommendation the Materials Testing Laboratory was located in the area between Burrill Avenue and Wright Street.

The Supervising Architect was directed to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for this building. Since it was to be the first permanent unit in this area on the west side of Burrill Avenue, and, moreover, since it is proposed to rearrange and rebuild, at some future time, the old Engineering structures on the east side of the Avenue so as to form a new quadrangle, it was decided to design the Materials Testing Laboratory in the Georgian style, in conformity to the new Campus architecture.

In 1927, an appropriation was also made for the completion of Lincoln Hall, but as this did not involve a new site it has not materially affected the Campus scheme. Architecturally, the addition is in the same style as the original unit, thereby preserving the character and harmony of the old quadrangle between Green Street and the Auditorium.

Chapter XIV

ADORNMENT OF THE GROUNDS

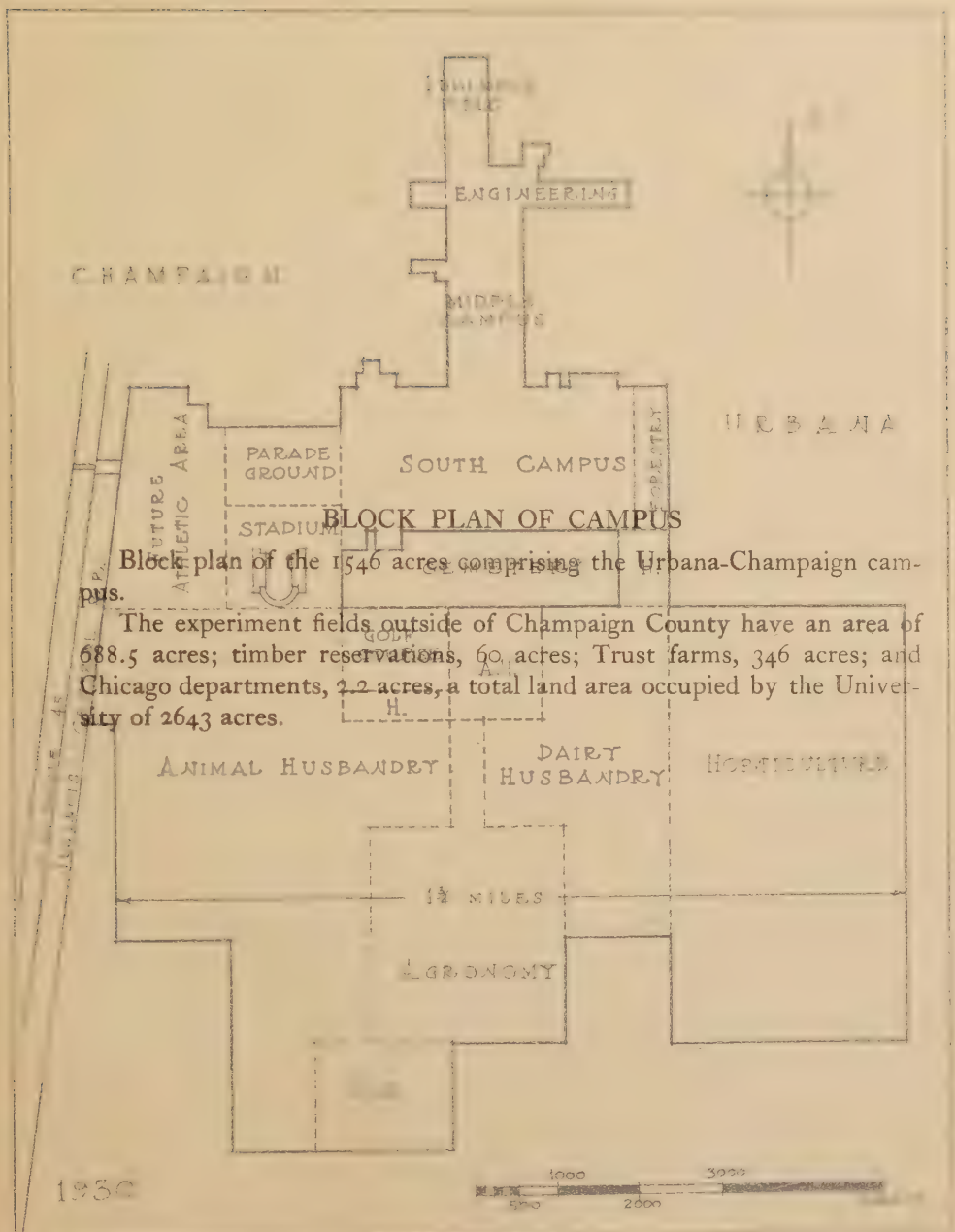
One of the most interesting chapters in the history of the Campus Plan is that of the whole general development and adornment of the University grounds. Although originally located on a broad, undeveloped, and most unpromising stretch of Illinois prairie land, the University from the very beginning was destined to have a beautiful campus. One of the considerations in locating the new institution at Urbana had been the gift of trees and ornamental planting materials to the value of $2,000, given by the Dunlap Nursery. Thus the University had for immediate use a very generous supply of landscape material, and, although the primary purpose of this planting was to create field laboratories for experimental work, it was, nevertheless, so used as to make beautiful as well as useful planting. As soon as the Board of Trustees had taken over the lands and the old Academy Building, their first step, after renovating the old structure, was to approve a plan of the Horticulture Committee (in 1868) for a very attractive planting, including an ornamental planting of what is now the old campus extending as far south as the Auditorium. It is also a significant fact that at this time the University received a state appropriation of $10,000 a year for two years for carrying out a planting scheme for the whole campus and experimental farm.

The first Campus Plan, prepared in 1871, by Harald Hansen, Instructor in Architecture, shortly after the site for University Hall had been chosen, is especially significant because it shows that at this very early date an elaborate campus planting scheme was under consideration. Although this plan of an arboretum and ornamental grounds was only carried out in part, yet enough was put into effect to make the Univer-

sity grounds very attractive, and, particularly in the planting of trees, it has left a rich heritage. From this commendable beginning down to the present there has been a consistent effort to make the University grounds as attractive as possible. The Forestry, originally planted as a nursery for laboratory purposes, has grown into a deeply wooded area, and now forms an effective background at the east end of the new South Campus.

At first the scheme of planting was naturally informal, except for rows of trees along streets and avenues, but, as the University grew, the buildings were set closer together and in formal quadrangles, and the planting scheme also became more formal, the whole ensemble taking on a studied appearance. Finally, the Campus had grown to the extent that the old plan of making landscape planting serve the double purpose of providing field laboratories and also of beautifying the campus was no longer adequate as a proper landscape treatment, and this method was gradually abandoned on the main portions of the Campus. Even in the early seventies it was realized by at least one member of the University, Professor T. J. Burrill, that the Campus should have landscape features other than those of a purely utilitarian character, for at that time he planted the trees along what is now known as Burrill Avenue. This Avenue has been retained as an important feature in all Campus Plans down to the present time. Mr. Blackall proposed that a similar avenue be established along the east side of the old Campus area and approximately parallel to Burrill Avenue. The Burnham Campus Plan Commission in 1912 concurred in this, and some years later a portion of this new avenue was constructed. A gift of $2,000, received in June, 1920, from Mr. Robert F. Carr, President of the Board of Trustees, made possible the planting of trees along this avenue to make it harmonize with Burrill Avenue.

Another contribution to the campus planting came on April 20, 1920, when one hundred and seventy-three Memorial Trees were planted on the South Campus in honor of the Gold



BLOCK PLAN OF CAMPUS

Block plan of the 1546 acres comprising the Urbana-Champaign campus.

The experiment fields outside of Champaign County have an area of 688.5 acres; timber reservations, 60 acres; Trust farms, 346 acres; and Chicago departments, 2.2 acres, a total land area occupied by the University of 2643 acres.

Star Illini. After a very impressive ceremony these were planted according to a carefully arranged plan, about the Armory and along the drives enclosing the Military and Recreation Field.

The expansion of the University Campus into the large South Campus area which formerly served as an experimental farm, has brought new and difficult problems in landscaping. Proposed plans, prepared from time to time, have shown suggested treatments for the various areas, but only a minimum of permanent planting was done. This was due, in part, to the general feeling that the final solution of the Campus Plan had not yet been reached. With the adoption of the Platt Plan, however, definite areas were set aside for buildings, quadrangles, courts, recreation and drill fields, the Mall, avenues, drives, and walks. At first these were only on paper and but vaguely suggested in a few instances, by the position of existing buildings. During 1922 the Buildings and Grounds Committee and the Supervising Architect made a careful study of the needed extension features for the Campus, and made numerous recommendations which were approved and put into effect. The Consulting Architect, in a letter to President Abbott on September 12, 1922, made special recommendations for the extension of drives, streets, walks, and particularly that avenues of trees be planted on all parts of the South Campus where the grade could be adjusted to the new plan. Much of this work has been carried out under the direction of the Supervising Architect, and an extension of the campus lighting system and other necessary basic improvements have been made. Stadium Drive and all major streets in the vicinity of the Stadium have been opened and paved. Gregory Drive has been opened and a portion improved. South Drive, parallel to Gregory, has been established and a part of it constructed. Numerous walks have been extended into the South Campus, large areas graded, and many trees planted, all in general conformity to the Platt Campus Plan.

Special committees were appointed from time to time for considering the planting of particular campus areas, such as

that about the Stadium. In October 20, 1922, the Board had named a Committee to consider the planting around the new Horticulture Building, and on October 27, 1923, this same Committee was directed to act as an Advisory Committee on the matter of the planting of trees around the Stadium. At the same time a recommendation was approved by the Board authorizing the Supervising Architect to proceed with plans for carrying out this planting. On December 3, 1923, Mrs. Blake, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Planting, reported to the Board that, at a recent meeting of the Committee, the matter of transplanting trees from College Place and from other parts of the Campus, to points where they were needed, had been considered. General plans were discussed and the Supervising Architect was asked by the Board to draw plans for the planting of the entire South Campus. On December 13, 1924, the Board made the necessary appropriation for carrying out the planting of trees in the Stadium area according to these plans. In the meantime, on May 17, 1924, the Board had adopted another recommendation of the Special Committee:

> That the forestry tract shall now be treated as a decorative grouping of trees, that some trees be thinned out, allowing the others to develop more fully, and that new specimens be planted on the west side, thus developing an attractive grouping for a background for the campus.

Preliminary work on this project is now under way.

Although much had already been accomplished in the development of the landscape features of the South Campus, the total area involved was so large that only a relatively small portion of the total scheme had been worked out. With each new project in landscaping that came up, the question of its proper solution naturally called for the relation of that particular feature to the ultimate Campus Landscape Plan. But such a Plan had not yet been developed, except in so far as it was suggested by the basic elements in the general Campus Plan.

The development of a large campus scheme involves three major steps: (1) A carefully prepared general Campus Plan,

for establishing basic lines and the general methods of procedure; (2) The adoption of an appropriate style of architecture that is capable of being expanded as the institution grows; (3) A comprehensive Landscape Plan to serve as a unifying element for the whole scheme—to beautify the grounds and to form a setting for the architecture. So far only the first two steps had been taken; the third, the preparation of a comprehensive Landscape Plan, yet remained. Gradually the Trustees came to a full realization of this, and September 22, 1926, on motion of Dr. Noble the President of the Board was authorized to appoint a Special Committee of three members to consider and report on the landscaping of the Campus. Mrs. Ickes, chairman of this Committee, reported to the Board on April 19, 1927, as to progress made in studies for Campus Planting and requested an appropriation to meet the cost of a preliminary survey by a professional Landscape Architect. At the Board meeting held September 27, 1927, the matter was again discussed at some length, and

> On motion of Dr. Noble, the special committee on Landscaping the Campus was requested to study the question further in consultation with Mr. Platt and our own University experts, and to report to the Board, with specific advice on the following points:
>
> 1. Shall we put the main charge of the planning of the landscaping of the campus in the hands of our local experts, employing an outside adviser?
>
> 2. If so, what outsider does the committee advise, and on what terms?
>
> 3. What general part of the work specifically does the committee advise should be undertaken now?
>
> 4. How much money should be appropriated for this purpose?

The Special Committee reported to the Board on January 4, 1928, that a further study had been made as requested, conferences held with Mr. Platt and University experts, and recommended to the Board that the main charge of landscaping the Campus be put in the hands of an outside adviser, and that Mr. Ferruccio Vitale, of New York, be employed in the capacity of adviser, if satisfactory arrangements could be

made. The recommendation was accepted by the Board, and the Committee proceeded to make the necessary arrangements with Mr. Vitale, whose proposal was presented to the Board for final approval on June 29, 1928. A satisfactory agreement having been reached, he was retained as Consulting Landscape Architect to study, in collaboration with Mr. Platt and Professor White, a comprehensive scheme of planting for the University, especially in regard to the South Campus, in conformity with the accepted Platt Campus Plan. The planting design was to be in harmony with and serve as a setting for the new types of buildings being constructed on the Campus. These studies were to include the necessary preliminary survey for the purpose of more detailed study, a final report, and finished design and planting plans. Mr. Vitale continued his studies for nearly a year, during which time he visited the University and conferred with the University Architects, and on May 17, 1929, he submitted to the Board a final and comprehensive report together with a fully developed planting design, detailed studies, and suggested planting schemes for the major portions of the Campus. The final report was a carefully studied analysis of the planting needs of the Campus, and gave numerous and valuable suggestions for carrying out the proposed Planting Design to the end that the University would in the future have a Campus Plan complete in every aspect. Mr. Vitale's vision of the future was clearly outlined in the concluding paragraph of his report, which is printed in full in the appendix, page 229.

Our endeavor throughout our studies has been mainly directed to the devising of a planting design which will give, in the course of time, a maximum of impressiveness with utmost simplicity. For many years to come, undoubtedly, the South Campus will have a bare and uninviting appearance, even if the trees planted are of a fair nursery size, but in the eternal life of the University the day will come when the vision of the present builders will be fully realized. It is, therefore, very much worth while to adopt now the policy of making the present subordinate to the future and jealously to watch for and to prevent opportunistic endeavors to deviate from it. We feel confident that, ultimately, the planting scheme submitted

will be found adequate, in majestic scale, and in harmony with the serenity of an institution of learning.

Of the several campus areas for which Mr. Vitale prepared a special Planting Plan, one is of particular interest because of a proposed architectural development under consideration at the same time as that in which Mr. Vitale was making his studies. This was the Women's Athletic Area for which a Women's Gymnasium had been proposed. As in most instances concerning a new University building, this proposal was a culmination of a long series of interesting events.

In March, 1889, the women of the University petitioned the Board of Trustees asking for a Women's Gymnasium. The matter was referred to a Committee to decide whether it was advisable to allow women students to take calisthenics. The Committee reported at the June meeting of the Board, but their reaction seems to have been unfavorable, for the petition was rejected. It was not until November, 1892, that an appropriation was made for this purpose. This resulted in the purchase of the necessary equipment and the establishment of a temporary Women's Gymnasium on the top floor of the old Natural History Building. On April 1, 1904, work was begun on the Woman's Building, in which more adequate and permanent quarters were provided for a women's gymnasium.

For a number of years the open areas in the vicinity of the Woman's Building served as an outdoor athletic field for women students, but, as this space was gradually taken up by new buildings, and especially because of an increasing enrollment of women students, the area left for athletics soon became inadequate. This resulted in the proposal to create a Women's Athletic Area on the Campus in the vicinity of the Woman's Residence Hall and to the west of the Forestry. On April 22, 1914, the Trustees approved this site, and since that time it has been gradually improved and equipped for this purpose.

In the meantime, the women's gymnasium facilities in the Woman's Building had become more and more inadequtae and University officials felt that the time had arrived when this work should be housed in a separate building especially designed for the purpose, and that the building should be located in the vicinity of the established Women's Athletic Area. Consequently, the biennial Budget for 1929–30 contained a request for $300,000 for a Women's Gymnasium.

Unlike many universities, the Campus Plan at Illinois has been but slightly affected by problems of student housing. No complete dormitory system has ever been established and, except for the two Residence Halls for women, no new structures of this type have been erected on the Campus. The former home of Dean Davenport and other residential properties adjoining the Campus have been purchased by the University and are being used temporarily as dormitories for women, but aside from the few women students thus housed, the general student body lives outside of the campus area. Consequently, only a very small area has been set aside for housing purposes, and but two relatively small architectural units of this character are as yet included in the campus ensemble.

As a result of this system, a student residential community of marked characteristics has grown up in Champaign-Urbana in the immediate vicinity of the Campus, consisting of Fraternities, Sororities, Church Foundations (including dormitories), various organized groups, and general student rooming and boarding houses. There has been some attempt, with gratifying results, to segregate the organized houses so that the majority of the fraternities are located in Champaign and the sororities in Urbana.

The Campus Plan of the University, as recently revised and elaborated, is the result of a long process of growth and development. Its main features have been determined by a series of adjustments to particular sets of circumstances. After University Hall was located, succeeding buildings were placed in relation to it; the Agriculture Building, more or

less fortuitously planted on the open prairie, suggested the alignment of first one building and then another, until Mr. Blackall in 1907 saw in the arrangement an incipient quadrangle, and by selecting the present site of the Auditorium determined its ultimate completion. With a good sized plant already firmly established, the Commission of 1909–1912 undertook to block out and to assign to the varied interests of the University generous areas in which they might expand.

When at the close of the World War it became apparent that the University was to experience an unprecedented growth, the Trustees felt that a more comprehensive Campus Plan should be developed, especially to provide for the inevitable expansion into what is now the South Campus area, which at that time had been but roughly blocked out for Campus purposes. Accordingly, the Campus Plan Commission of 1920–22 was created, and extensive plan studies were prepared under their general direction, resulting in 1922 in the adoption of the Platt Campus Plan, which was considered extensive enough to provide for systematic, logical expansion for many years to come.

An outstanding achievement of the past decade has been the successful adoption of a style of architecture that seems to meet all the practical and esthetic needs of the University. A highly formal, monumental style of architecture would be out of place at Illinois. The variety of American Georgian adopted has all the dignity necessary without being too formal; the buildings are sufficiently large and vigorous to fit the aspirations of the age, yet are not out of scale with everyday academic activities. There has been no attempt to make grandiose, monumental structures in the Georgian style, but instead the inherent, livable qualities of the style have been emphasized by the use of visible roof lines, dormers, chimneys, and other architectural features that are characteristic of its domestic qualities. In their simplicity the new buildings are beautiful, refined, and inspiring, and will leave an inestimable impress upon many generations of students.

Through a more recent development, the final, harmonizing touch to the Campus ensemble seems assured. The retaining of Mr. Vitale as Consulting Landscape Architect is suggestive of many possibilities, although the project is yet too young to assure the outcome.

In this long evolution of the development of the Campus Plan there have been many mistakes; the growth of the University has constantly outstripped the imagination of those in control of its destinies and has rendered futile plans built on anything but the broadest and most liberal scale. Had the fathers of the institution foreseen the modern University, could the present generation look far beyond its own time, the plan as it now stands would undoubtedly be vastly different in many respects. The foresight of human beings, however, is of necessity limited. "We shall be fortunate if fifty years hence there is not far more evidence of our having been unable to forecast the future, than there is now of the lack of imagination on the part of the first builders of the University."

Chapter XV

THE CHICAGO DEPARTMENTS

The College of Medicine

On December 8, 1896, a committee of which James E. Armstrong was chairman, recommended to the Board of Trustees that the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Chicago, be absorbed by the University. This recommendation, the ultimate result of a proposal made in 1894 by the College, represents the first definite step in the development of the present College of Medicine. The location on West Harrison Street directly across from the Cook County General Hospital was excellent, and the original building still continues in service, though occupied now by the College of Dentistry. A committee was appointed in March, 1897, which was authorized to lease for the use of the University the property owned by the College of Physicians and Surgeons. This action was supported by the full approval and encouragement of Governor John P. Altgeld.

In November, 1900, the College of Physicians and Surgeons was authorized by the Board of Trustees of the University to purchase the adjacent West Division High School, and, in March, 1903, after certain improvements had been made on the building, the property was transferred to the University. This first contact between the University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons was in the nature of an affiilation; it was not until September, 1910, when a new lease was signed, that the University assumed full control of the College. The renting of the College property might have been continued for an indefinite period, had not an accident occurred which brought it fully into the hands of the University. The lease of 1910 specified a rental period of a single year, with an option for two years longer; but a State appropriation of

$100,000, which was requested to pay the rental during 1912–1913, was lost, with the consequence that the lease could not be renewed. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, therefore, reopened its doors on July 1, 1912, under its own name, and the University School of Medicine was officially closed.

This action was an occasion of alarm to alumni and friends of the School, and steps were immediately taken to secure a donation to the University of the capital stock of the corporation of the College of Physicians and Suregons. This donation was made, and, on March 6, 1913, a deed of the lands and buildings and a bill of sale of the equipment owned by the institution were deposited with Treasurer Haugan, thus completing the transfer of the College property to the University.

In two years the University had placed the laboratory branches of the College on a university basis, and it then endeavored to secure funds to place the clinical branches on the same basis. Not until 1919–20, however, were the necessary funds available. In that year the General Assembly appropriated about $1,000,000 to the State Department of Public Welfare for the construction of a group of research and educational hospitals in the city of Chicago, and, at the same time, made an appropriation of $300,000 to the University. These two bodies, the University and the Department of Public Welfare, had worked independently hitherto, to some extent duplicating each other's work, but now they began to realize that each would benefit by consolidation.

As early as November, 1917, there was correspondence between Charles H. Thorne, the Director of the Department of Public Welfare, and President James on the subject of consolidation. On April 19, 1918, Director Thorne wrote, in a letter to President James: "The functions of the University are primarily professional, for teaching purposes. The functions of the Department of Public Welfare are primarily administrative, and both, being creatures of the State, could better perform their respective functions, better serve the people, if they could be so coordinated that the work of ad-

ministration of the hospitals and schools should fall upon the Department of Public Welfare, and all the professional, teaching, and research work should fall upon the University medical staff."

On March 24, 1919, Director Thorne sent to President James "a copy of the memorandum in regard to the suggested plan of cooperation between the University of Illinois Medical Schools and the Department of Public Welfare." A committee was appointed, including three representatives of the Department and three of the University, to work out details.

In a letter of April 9, 1919, President James wrote to Director Thorne, "The more I work into the possibilities of this plan of cooperation, the more clearly do I see what a statesmanlike proposition you have put up, and I hope it will be possible to move rapidly in the direction of realizing your plans." These two officials were encouraged in their plans for cooperation by the approval of Governor Lowden.

The Department of Public Welfare needed the libraries, laboratories, and clinical facilities which the University also required, and the University could well use the special hospitals which the Department was about to erect.

On July 5, 1919, the Department of Public Welfare and the University came to a final agreement upon a plan of cooperation and differentiation, with the following objects in view: to construct and maintain a group of hospitals and institutes in the medical center of Chicago; to provide medical treatment for the indigent sick of the state; to give young men and women medical education; to help practising physicians of the state to keep in touch with the latest and best methods of preventing and curing disease; and to tell the people of the state how to keep themselves physically efficient.

The buildings which these consolidated institutions occupy, known as the Research and Educational Hospitals of the State of Illinois, opened to receive the first patients on April 1, 1925, and are located in Chicago on the ground formerly occupied by the West Side Ball Park, opposite the Cook County Hospital.

This is a rather congested district of the city, one which is an assured source of clinical material. The various units or buildings are grouped around the perimeter of the site, which covers about ten acres, in such a manner as to enclose a number of medium sized courts and a large central court, which offer abundant light and air on all sides of the buildings and the opportunity for recreation and segregation. The main hospital was set back about two hundred feet from Polk Street, allowing a space at the north end of the property, upon which the Medical College buildings are now being erected.

The Research Laboratory and Library building fronts on Polk Street and has direct access to the hospital portions, thus carrying out the basic idea of the institution, namely, the close association of the patient with the research physician and investigative worker.

Semi-detached units for the Psychiatric and Orthopedic Institutes have been built, and buildings are under way for a Juvenile Research Institute and for a Nurses Home. A State appropriation of $1,500,000 is now available for a Medical and Dental Laboratories building which will face Polk and Lincoln Streets, west of the Research Laboratory and Library building. The corner of Polk and Wood Streets will probably be the site for the Dental College.

The College of Dentistry

The College of Dentistry of the University of Illinois is the outgrowth of the Illinois School of Dentistry, formerly known as the Columbian Dental College which was organized shortly after the Columbian World's Fair in 1893. The College was reorganized and the name changed to Illinois School of Dentistry in 1898, at which time application was made by the School to become affiliated with the University of Illinois. This affiliation was not effected, however, until 1901, the first collegiate year beginning in October of that year. The building of the old College of Physicians and Surgeons, located on West Harrison Street directly across from the Cook County General

Hospital, had been struck by lightning in June and practically wrecked. It was repaired and rebuilt during the summer for occupancy by the Illinois School of Dentistry and the School was moved from its old location at Clark and Van Buren Streets.

The School was further extended by affiliation with the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in September, 1903, but the arrangements with that institution proved impracticable and the agreement was annulled in January of the following year. In April, 1905, the present College of Dentistry was formally inaugurated when the name Dental School was dropped and replaced by that which the College now bears, signifying a separation from the College of Medicine and the formation of an independent body.

With the temporary closing of the College of Medicine, in 1912, the College of Dentistry was also closed, but was reopened in October, 1913. Since that time, the original building has been extensively improved and modernized and the facilities of the College will be further greatly increased by the new Medical and Dental Laboratories building, now in course of construction, as a part of the State Research and Educational Hospital Group. The Dental Infirmary will remain in the old building until further additions can be made to the new group.

The School of Pharmacy

The School of Pharmacy originated as the Chicago College of Pharmacy which was founded in 1859 by a number of pharmacists of Chicago and vicinity for the purpose of affording to their apprentices and to others a course of pharmaceutical instruction,—a course not then to be had at any school or university in the west. The trustees of the corporation had long been of the opinion that the college should be made a part of some university, and as the State, through the pharmacy law, demanded a pharmaceutical training of those desiring to qualify for the practice of pharmacy, it was the unanimous

opinion of the members of the college association that the school should preferably be joined to the State University. This union was effected upon the first of May, 1896, and shortly thereafter the School was moved from 465 South State Street, to the building located at the northwest corner of Michigan Boulevard and 12th Street (now Roosevelt Road). The University took this building on a five-year lease, and at the end of that time a new lease was made by which the University gave up the first floor and occupied only the upper three and one-half floors.

In 1912, the University purchased for the use of the School the two brick buildings at the southeast corner of Wood and Flournoy Streets, which are still occupied, and in 1926 turned over to the School the building at 721 South Wood Street, formerly occupied by the Institute for Juvenile Research. An additional building was completed in 1927 from an appropriation of $350,000 made by the General Assembly. The new building is a modern structure, four stories in height, having a frontage of eighty feet on Wood Street, and extending back 120 feet to the alley. With these four buildings, now connected, the School has accommodations for 700 students.

Appendix A

LIST OF CHIEF BUILDINGS (WITH COST)

LIST OF CHIEF BUILDINGS AND TABULATION OF BUILDING DATA

Building	*Year Completed*	*Cost to 1930 (In round numbers)*	*Architect*
Mechanical Building	1872	Destroyed	J. M. Van Osdel
University Hall	1874	$160,000	J. M. Van Osdel
Botany Greenhouse	1878	Destroyed	
Chemical Laboratory Now Entomology Remodeled, 1902, 1926	1878	44,000	N. C. Ricker
Drill Hall Now Gymnasium Annex Addition, 1918	1890	41,000	N. C. Ricker
Natural History Additions, 1910, 1923	1893	364,000	N. C. Ricker
Engineering Hall	1894	162,500	G. W. Bullard
Metal Shops	1895	20,000	N. C. Ricker
President's House Now Health Service	1896	15,000	S. S. Beman
Observatory (Large)	1896	11,000	C. A. Gunn
Library Now Law Building Additions, 1915, 1918, 1925, 1927	1897	380,000	N. C. Ricker James M. White
Grounds Department Greenhouse Additions, 1899, 1909, 1911	1898	8,000	
Electrical Engineering Laboratory Connected to old T. & A. M. Laboratory by addition, 1929	1898	123,000	McLean & Temple
Power Plant (Old) Now High Voltage Labora- tory and E. E. Laboratory	1898	22,000	McLean & Temple
Grounds Department Greenhouse Addition ($500)	1899	(See 1898)	
Agriculture (Old) Addition, 1917	1901	196,000	J. C. Llewellyn
Chemical Laboratory (Old) Remodeled for Law $8,000	1902	(See 1878)	James M. White
Gymnasium, Men's (Old) Remodeled 1914, 1924	1902	91,000	N. S. Spencer

Building	*Year Completed*	*Cost to 1930 (In round numbers)*	*Architect*
T. & A. M. Laboratory Remodeled and assigned to Elec. Eng., 1929	1902	$30,000	
Wood Shop Foundry Addition 1904	1903	42,000	N. S. Spencer
Chemistry Laboratory (New) Addition, 1916	1903	539,000	N. S. Spencer
Wood Shop Foundry Addition ($10,770)	1904	(See 1903)	S. J. Temple James M. White
Entomology (Old)	1905	9,000	James M. White
Woman's Building Additions, 1913, 1924	1905	330,000	McKim, Mead & White
Horticulture Service Building (Old) Remodeled for Civil Engineering, 1925	1905	30,000	S. J. Temple James M. White
Mechanical Engineering Laboratory	1906	90,000	S. J. Temple James M. White
Farm Mechanics Additions, 1911, 1924, 1928	1907	41,500	S. J. Temple James M. White
Horticultural Greenhouses	1908	Wrecked	S. J. Temple James M. White
Auditorium	1908	152,000	C. H. Blackall
Emergency Hospital Now Art & Design Laboratory	1908	14,000	
Physics Laboratory	1909	221,000	W. C. Zimmerman
Grounds Department Greenhouse Addition ($800)	1909	(See 1898)	
Natural History Addition ($250,000)	1910	(See 1893)	W. C. Zimmerman
Power Plant (New) Additions, 1914, 1920, 1925	1910	170,250	W. C. Zimmerman
Farm Mechanics Addition ($8,500)	1911	(See 1907)	James M. White
Agronomy Greenhouse Addition	1911	9,000	
Grounds Department Greenhouse Addition ($800)	1911	(See 1898)	
Lincoln Hall Addition, 1929	1912	735,000	W. C. Zimmerman

Building	*Year Completed*	*Cost to 1930 (In round numbers)*	*Architect*
Transportation Addition, 1921	1912	$168,000	W. C. Zimmerman
Ceramics Kiln Mining Laboratory	1913	25,000	W. C. Zimmerman
Locomotive Laboratory	1913	35,000	W. C. Zimmerman
Woman's Building Addition ($125,000)	1913	(See 1905)	W. C. Zimmerman
Administration (East) Old Commerce	1913	100,000	W. C. Zimmerman
Floriculture, Vegetable, and Plant Breeding Buildings Addition, 1929	1913	97,000	James M. White
Botany Annex and Greenhouse	1914	22,500	James M. White
Power Plant (New) Addition ($50,000)	1914	(See 1910)	James M. White
Stock Pavilion	1914	119,000	W. C. Zimmerman
Observatory (Small) Moved and Remodeled, 1924	1914	2,000	James M. White
Gymnasium, Men's (Old) Remodeled ($20,000)	1914	(See 1902)	James M. White
Library (now Law) Addition ($33,000)	1915	(See 1897)	James M. White
Armory Addition, 1927	1915	702,000	W. C. Zimmerman
Administration (West)	1915	160,000	J. B. Dibelka
Chemistry Addition ($250,000)	1916	(See 1930)	J. B. Dibelka
Ceramics	1916	132,500	James M. White C. L. Gustafson
Vivarium	1916	82,000	James M. White
Genetics	1916	12,000	James M. White
Agriculture (Old) Addition ($6,000)	1917	(See 1901)	James M. White
Gymnasium Annex Engine Annex ($18,000)	1918	(See 1890)	James M. White
Woman's Residence Hall (and equipment)	1918	232,000	James M. White C. L. Gustafson
Library (now Law) Addition ($73,000)	1918	(See 1897	James M. White
Emergency Hospital Addition	1918	(See 1908)	James M. White
Smith Memorial Music Hall	1920	476,000	James M. White George E. Wright

Building	*Year Completed*	*Cost to 1930 (In round numbers)*	*Architect*
Education Building	1920	$241,300	Holabird & Roche James M. White
Power Plant (New) Addition ($46,000)	1920	(See 1910)	
Transportation Addition ($90,000)	1921	(See 1912)	James M. White
Armory Annex Now Band building	1921	26,000	
Davenport House	1922 (purchased)	(See 1928)	James M. White
Anatomy Laboratory	1922	2,500	
Natural History Addition ($150,000)	1923	(See 1893)	James M. White
North Garage and Shop	1923	21,700	James M. White
Farm Mechanics Tractor Laboratory and Garage Addition ($15,000)	1924	(See 1907)	James M. White
Horticultural Field Laboratory	1923	240,000	Holabird & Roche
Stadium Additions, 1928, 1929	1924	2,084,000	Holabird & Roche
Agriculture (New)	1924	493,000	Chas. A. Platt
Woman's Building Remodeling ($85,000)	1924	(See 1905)	James M. White
Gymnasium, Men's (Old) Remodeling	1924	(See 1902)	James M. White
Library (now Law) Addition ($90,000)	1925	(See 1897)	James M. White
Commerce (New)	1925	500,000	Chas. A. Platt James M. White
West Residence Hall (and equipment)	1925	327,000	Chas. A. Platt James M. White
Horticultural Service Building Remodeled for Civil Engineering Surveying	1925	(See 1905)	James M. White
Gymnasium, Men's (New) Addition, 1927	1925	740,000	Chas. A. Platt James M. White
McKinley-University Hospital	1925	232,000	Chas. A. Platt James M. White
Power Plant Addition ($60,000)	1925	(See 1910)	James M. White
Library—First Unit Addition, 1928, 1929	1926	1,750,000	Chas. A. Platt

Building	*Year Completed*	*Cost to 1930 (In round numbers)*	*Architect*
Chemical Laboratory (Old) Remodeled for Entomology	1926	(See 1878)	James M. White
Gymnasium, Men's (New) Addition ($225,000)	1927	(See 1925)	Chas. A. Platt James M. White
Library (now Law) West Wing remodeled for Mathematics ($35,000)	1927	(See 1897)	James M. White
Armory Addition ($425,000)	1927	(See 1915)	Chas. A. Platt James M. White
Library Second Unit ($510,000)	1928	(See 1926)	Chas. A. Platt James M. White
Architecture and Kindred Subjects	1928	$500,000	Chas. A. Platt
Stadium West Hall ($50,000)	1928	(See 1924)	James M.White
Armory Annex (now Band) Remodeled ($3,000)	1928	(See 1921)	James M. White
Farm Mechanics Second Garage Addition	1928	(See 1907)	James M. White
Davenport House Addition ($30,000)	1928	65,000	Acquired
Woman's Building Improvements	1928	(See 1906)	
Library Third Unit ($500,000)	1929	(See 1926)	Chas. A. Platt James M. White
Stadium South Stand ($241,000)	1929	(See 1924)	Holabird & Root
Materials Testing Laboratory	1929	500,000	James M. White
Electrical Engineering Laboratory Addition ($60,000)	1929	(See 1898)	James M. White
Floriculture, Vegetable and Plant Breeding Buildings Additions ($27,000)	1929	(See 1913)	James M. White
Lincoln Hall Addition ($500,000)	1930	(See 1912)	James M. White
Agronomy Seed House	1930	52,000	James M. White
High School Gymnasium	1930	25,000	James M. White
Chemistry Annex	Under Construction	Appropriation 335,000	James M. White
Woman's Gymnasium	Under Consstruction	Appropriation 300,000	Chas. A. Platt James M. White
Filtration Plant	Under Construction	Appropriation 75,000	James M. White
Power Plant Addition	Under Construction	Appropriation 150,000	James M. White
President's House and Furnishings	Under Construction	150,000	Chas. A. Platt James M. White

CHICAGO DEPARTMENTS

Building	*Year Acquired or Completed*	*Estimated value to 1930 (In round numbers)*	*Architect*
College of Medicine Remodeled, 1926	Acquired 1913 Appraised value, 273,700	$301,700	
College of Dentristry	Acquired 1913 Appraised value, 120,000	153,300	
School of Pharmacy Additions, 1917, 1926, 1927	Acquired 1915	437,000	
School of Pharmacy Baker's Building Addition ($13,000)	Acquired 1917	(See 1915)	
School of Pharmacy Remodeled ($17,000)	1917	(See 1915)	
Research and Education Hospitals	1921	Owned by the Department of Public Welfare; $300,000 contributed by University toward cost of erection.	Schmidt, Garden, & Martin
School of Pharmacy Remodeling Baker's Building ($4,000)	1924	(See 1915)	
Research Laboratory and Library Building	1922–24	516,000	Schmidt, Garden, & Martin
College of Medicine Remodeled ($25,000)	1926	(See 1915)	
School of Pharmacy Addition ($350,000)	1925–27	(See 1915)	Schmidt, Garden, & Erickson
Medical and Dental College Laboratories	Under Construction	To cost 1,500,000	Granger & Bollenbacher

Appendix B

PERTINENT LETTERS RELATING TO PROBLEMS OF CAMPUS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

I

EXTRACTS FROM EARLY LETTERS OF MR. C. H. BLACKALL BEARING UPON STUDIES OF CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT

1903–1906

Special interest is attached to the quotation of April 7, 1903; it reveals the initial movement which later grew into a comprehensive study of campus development; also to the letter of December 8, 1905, which accompanied Mr. Blackall's first campus plan (Plate 4).

Mr. Blackall to President Draper

April 7, 1903:

. . . . . I expect to be in Chicago on Friday and Saturday and if you are going to be in Champaign either Saturday or Monday I should be glad to run down and show you some things I have been studying for the treatment of the approaches of the University on Green Street.

May 4, 1903:

Mr. Olmsted had been out of town and I have been unable to get any appointment with him yet, but he returns tomorrow and I shall then go over the matter of the Green Street planning with him. Professor Baker has sent me a topographical survey which will give Mr. Olmsted the data and I hope to be able to get him interested sufficiently to get a lay-out to submit to you.

May 20, 1903:

I had last night quite an interview with Mr. Olmsted. Mr. Gibbs was present also and we have gone over the matter of a possible rearrangement of the grounds to an extent sufficient to make me feel quite confident that Mr. Olmsted can be of a very great deal of assistance to you. He made a number suggestions last night in which I am sure you would be interested and which would very materially improve the landscape conditions and the locations of future buildings. Mr. Olmsted said that as far as the mere work of studying the matter up he would be very glad to help in any way he could and to make a layout such as you would approve and which you

could use in what might seem to be the best way, but he said his firm had a professional reluctance to giving gratuitous advice and had always made it their practice to receive at least a nominal fee before undertaking work of this character. They are laying out several colleges in different parts of the country and are doing more work in their line than anybody else, probably, in the world today. Mr. John Olmsted is now somewhere between Oregon and Illinois and will be in your vicinity sometime during June. If you think it advisable we could get word to him and have him stop off at Champaign and look over the grounds, consulting with you, and a scheme could be worked up which would be sufficiently comprehensive to provide for not only what is now on the grounds but for future buildings. Mr. Olmsted told me that he would do this very gladly and study the matter without reference to the size of his fee, but inquired if you could not feel justified in paying him, say, One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) as a retainer. If you could do so I could telegraph at once to Mr. John Olmsted.

In regard to the treatment of Green Street, after talking it over with Mr. Olmsted, I feel that that is purely a detail and it would be of questionable value to attempt a solution of that part of the problem without reference to the broader scheme of the whole grounds. I had made some further studies on the column treatment and I think it would work out very nicely, but I would suggest deferring this matter for the present so that the details can be worked out in harmony with the whole.

There is a possibility of making a very dignified approach to the University, with what I believe would prove to be a comparatively slight outlay of money and with practically no interference with existing structures; but you will, I am pretty sure, agree with me that anything of this kind requires pretty careful preliminary study.

I am very glad to hear that you won your appropriation from the legislature, even through it was not as generous as you at first hoped.

May 25, 1903:

Your letter is received and I have reported to Mr. Olmsted. Should it seem to you and your trustees advisable to consult with Mr. Olmsted I am sure you will not regret it . . . ..

August 18, 1903:

I believe you see the "Outlook". Some time about June, I think it was, or July, there was a picture given in one of the numbers of some entrance gates, if they could be called such, for Bowdoin College. In this design two Doric columns were employed in a very successful way and the treatment is so similar to what I had in mind when I talked with you for the

approach to the University through Green Street that if you have not already noticed this in the Outlook I am sure you will be interested in it . . . ..

C. H. Blackall to Professor N. C. Ricker

April 27, 1905:

. . . . At the last meeting of the University of Illinois Alumni Association I was chosen President, and the sense of the Association was very strongly expressed that a move should be made towards a systematic laying out of the grounds of the University and towards some beginning at least of a memorial to Doctor Gregory. I want to write to President James on this subject, but unfortunately I do not know his name and I do not imagine he knows me from Adam. Would you be so kind as to speak to him at your convenience and tell him I am going to take the liberty of writing him, in the hope that it may lead to such improvements as will be desired by everyone interested in the architecture of the University? I cannot feel myself wholly an outsider in this matter. You will remember I did a little for President Draper, looking towards some treatment of the approach from Main Street, but I sincerely trust that it may be possible to get the University authorities interested in both a general treatment of the grounds and in a memorial to Doctor Gregory. I am aware it is a pretty large problem and of course we could not expect it to be accomplished at once . . . ..

C. H. Blackall to President E. J. James

November 10, 1905:

. . . . I found, as you say, that Doctor Draper had very decided ideas about many things at the University. He does not believe that the University is to grow very much in numbers; at least so I inferred from what he said. Of course if the University is never to grow the whole problem of treating the grounds will have to be considered from a standpoint which I admit is not the one I have assumed, for my conviction is very clear that the University is just entering upon an era of growth when under your guidance it will become both large and great.

December 8, 1905:

The more I study the layout for the grounds which I showed you when I was at Champaign in September, the less I like it. The south campus as it exists now is really too small for the Auditorium, and the lop-sided arrangement of Burrill Avenue and the unfortunate placement of the present main building are very discouraging. I tried to satisfy myself that by some

form of connecting arcade across the front of the main building and by perhaps erecting a natural history museum as an appendant to the new library this irregularity could be gotten over, but the more I drew on it the more I felt that the whole thing was fundamentally wrong. I finally hit on a plan, a blueprint of which I send you herewith. The present main building will undoubtedly have to be removed entirely or radically changed or greatly increased in size in order to accommodate the University. So that it seems to me it would not involve a very great sacrifice if you plan that some day that building is to disappear. It really isn't worth a great deal of effort to save it and there are not yet enough associations about it to make it of very great value. I would accordingly clear it away entirely and would also either move or take down the present law school so as to leave an uninterrupted campus from Green Street clear up to the site of the Auditorium. The axis of this campus would be halfway between the present axis of Burrill Avenue and the axis of the center of the engineering building. Then I would make two entrances to the campus, one where Burrill Avenue now comes in and the other directly opposite the center of the engineering building, spreading these roads each side so as to leave the campus unbroken. By this arrangement you will have all the science group practically on one side of the campus, the library, the liberal arts, the women's departments, and the fine arts on the other side, with a south campus around which would be grouped a natural history museum which I have allowed for as of somewhat similar dimensions to the Agassiz at Harvard; also a school of education, a school of commerce, and a building to which I have not given a name. On the east of this I have arranged the greenhouse, the horticultural building which is now on the west, and an infirmary, with the observatory at the extreme east.

On the west of this south campus I have taken a narrow private road off of the main extension of Wright Street, which I have called Dean Row, with the idea that your house will be in the center and perhaps the residences of the Deans arranged on each side. You will see I have also arranged for a University stable and access to the houses from the rear.

The present buildings are shaded a little stronger than the additions and you will be able to see what I had in mind. An arrangement of this kind would give unity to the group, which is not possible if the present arrangement of Burrill Avenue and the main building is preserved, and this would give you a campus fully 300 feet wide and 1400 feet long. I do not know of a university in the country that would have as good an arrangement as this would be, and I have felt delighted that with the removing of only two buildings, neither of which are of special worth, a scheme so satisfactory can be worked out. I sincerely trust that it may appeal to you as it does to me, and I should be very glad to know what you think of it.

I am sending this to you at Washington, as I am sure you will be glad to see it. I have indicated on Green Street, between the two entrances to the campus, a site for possibly a monument to Doctor Gregory. This could take the form of either a statue or an exedra and would not involve serious expense.

I will report this also to the meeting of the Trustees. It is not clear from your letter whether or not you want me to be there at Champaign. If you do, let me know as much ahead as you can.

C. H. Blackall to President James

January 4, 1906:

. . . . I know the suggested treatment of grounds is radical, but the effects are radical also and I feel that a campus such as I have suggested, which would be far ahead of that possessed by any university I know of, is worth some pretty radical treatment. I had the curiosity to get some figures for moving the Main Building, by the way, and I find it could be moved to the new position for something in the neighborhood of twenty thousand dollars. Those are eastern figures and I should think Chicago contractors ought to do better than this. There would be not the slightest difficulty about moving it with perfect safety.

II

PROFESSOR N. C. RICKER TO PROFESSOR JAMES M. WHITE, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, JANUARY 10, 1910

This letter from Professor Ricker, then head of the Department of Architecture, followed shortly after the first presentation of the White Plan of 1909 (Plate 8).

University, January 10, 1910
(A copy of this letter has been sent to the President for his information.)

Professor James M. White, Supervising Architect

DEAR FRIEND:

In accordance with a request made at the faculty assembly on Saturday evening last, I desire to present the following scheme for your consideration.

1. The different plans for an improved lay-out and for harmonizing the buildings and grounds of this University, that have been prepared, are based on the general scheme of necessarily retaining the existing buildings for a time, gradually replacing them by new and improved structures as may be found possible, as well as the erection of new and larger buildings on the present campus.

2. All these plans make clearly apparent the impossibility of harmonizing existing and new buildings, the insufficient width of the University campus, and the necessity of the purchase of adjacent land at exorbitant prices. The final result would always continue to be a patchwork and a layout that never would have been planned originally, and one that will never be satisfactory for the chief university of a leading state like Illinois.

3. Therefore I earnestly recommend that a bold step be taken in advance, to do exactly what should have been done, when University Hall was placed in its present location as a bad compromise between a site on Illinois Field and one on the south farm, on which the Board of Trustees were tied at the time of that decision.

4. That the idea of harmonizing new structures with these now existing be now abandoned, as well as that of erecting any new buildings on the University Campus north of the Auditorium, except for temporary purposes.

5. That on the elevated plateau south of the Auditorium, four large quadrangles be laid out from Burrill Avenue to east and west, where the University land extends half a mile in width and has an entirely adequate depth.

6. These quadrangles to be arranged for:

a. Literature and Arts
b. Science and Mathematics
c. Agriculture
d. Engineering

The last two colleges to occupy the outer quadrangles at the east and west.

7. The new university can then be laid out on a noble original plan, in a harmonious style of architecture, so that it may produce the best architectural effect possible on a level site, without the advantage of an adjacent large river or lake. By erecting fireproof buildings, these may be so compacted as to best serve the convenience of instructors and students, as well as to require a minimum time for passage from one class room to another.

8. To eventually remove all existing structures from the present narrow campus north of the Auditorium, then reserving it for a noble plaisance or boulevard approach to the university, occupying it with lawns, walks, shrubs, and trees. Then at the ends of Green Street on the University domain might be placed appropriate architectural entrance gateways, making these the chief entrances to the University and to the plaisance. This would solve the question of a suitable and dignified approach.

9. If dormitories are ever provided and built by the University, a row of such buildings in a suitable style might extend along the present campus on Mathews Avenue and Wright Street, leaving ample space between them for a wide boulevard.

10. The College of Engineering would naturally remain in its present location until the other colleges are properly equipped with the necessary new buildings, unless sufficient funds should be available to provide for the entire university in its new location. But only simple and not costly new buildings should be added as imperatively needed.

11. When the Colleges of Literature and Arts and of Science are located south of the Auditorium, engineering students in language, rhetoric, mathematics, etc. can be accommodated by leaving the engineering sections in the existing buildings now occupied for those purposes, and which should then be retained until the final removal of the College of Engineering to its own new quadrangle. This avoids any increase in the distance for these students between their class rooms.

12. Existing buildings to be retained and used until the proposed new quadrangles have been sufficiently completed to provide the necessary buildings, then to be removed as rapidly as they can be spared. No new buildings to be in future erected, excepting as forming a part of this scheme.

13. If such a new and noble lay-out for a great University can be presented for consideration by state officials and legislators, they will be far more likely to authorize a very liberal expenditure for the purpose, when they realize the end in view, than to expend a lesser amount in adding other costly structures to the existing patchwork, increasing the present difficulties in harmony, with the assured result of an unsatisfactory and inharmonious great university.

14. Since the previous schemes contemplate the entire removal of all existing university buildings eventually and the purchase of costly adjacent land, which is not required by the scheme I propose, the cost of the latter will actually be less than that of any plan so far proposed.

Very truly yours,

N. Clifford Ricker
Professor of Architecture

III

PROFESSOR J. M. WHITE TO PRESIDENT E. J. JAMES, MAY 16, 1910

Letter transmitting data gathered from various departments for use by the Burnham Campus Plan Commission in proposing schemes for campus development.

The data embodied in the letter are a summary of the needs of the various departments for a period of fifteen years, as these needs were apparent in 1909. This material became the basis of the proposed scheme of campus development presented to the Burnham Commission; the White plan of 1909 is referred to in the letter of transmittal.

URBANA, ILLINOIS, MAY 16, 1910

President Edmund J. James, University of Illinois

I submit herewith the reports from the several departments upon provisions which will be required for campus extensions in the course of the next fifteen years.

There are included very complete reports from Deans Davenport, Goss, Greene, Townsend, and Kinley; also statements from Judge Harker, Professor Mills, Professor Windsor, Director Huff, and Colonel Fechet. No report has been received upon the provisions which should be made for the welfare of the woman students of the University, over and above extensions for the work of existing departments, but in the proposed plan for campus extension submitted herewith, a location has been suggested for dormitories.

Briefly summarized, the reports of the several departments include requests for the following extensions:

College of Agriculture:

In general there will be required from five to six times the present space, adding for the Experiment Station two to three times the present laboratory area; providing reading rooms stocked with technical literature, and vastly increased space for animal judging—two needs that are at present hardly met at all; a building as large as the Chemistry Building for the work in animal nutrition; larger quarters to take care of the "short course"

students; the establishment of a department of veterinary science, with adequate quarters for clinic purposes, together with space to cover instruction in poultry, and a building for the Household Science Department as large as the present Woman's Building as a whole.

In addition to the foregoing, Dean Davenport urges that the "permanent plats" of land must not be disturbed for building purposes; suggests that more rather than less area should be given to orchard and vegetable interests; that somewhere on the campus there should be a plat given over entirely to ornamental planting, and somewhere a plat for strolling purposes, other than for athletic or military purposes.

College of Engineering:

Assuming an attendance of three thousand students, there will be required 90,000 sq. ft. of net class room area, and 118,000 square feet net area in shops. The following buildings should be made available during the next fifteen years:

1.	Electrical Engineering Bldg.	to cost	$150,000
2.	Materials Testing Laboratory	" "	150,000
3.	Hydraulic Laboratory	" "	100,000
4.	Shop Laboratories	" "	200,000
5.	Transportation Laboratory	" "	200,000
6.	Architecture	" "	350,000
7.	Mining Engineering	" "	150,000
8.	Engineering Museum	" "	300,000
9.	Extensions to the Existing Mechanical Engineering Lab.	" "	150,000
10.	Civil Engineering Hall	" "	250,000
11.	Extension of Physics Lab.	" "	125,000
12.	Extensions to service plant in excess of those already provided for.		.....

College of Literature and Arts:

Under this head are of course included the Library, and the School of Music upon which special reports are enclosed herewith. In general the College of Literature and Arts contemplates making Lincoln Hall double its present size; erecting a new building of the same size as Lincoln Hall, to be used by a school of education; a new building for courses in business, approximately the same size as Lincoln Hall, with the same opportunity for doubling the space; a museum of art; and assumes that the present Main Hall will remain, or be replaced with a new building to perform the same function.

Music School:

The Music School requires either an entirely new building, or an addition to the Auditorium large enough to provide space for an administrative office, together with studies and rest rooms for the faculty; recital halls of various seating capacities; eight rooms each for piano and voice; three rooms each for stringed and band instruments; three rooms of approximately 500 square feet each for the theory department, and a room large enough to accommodate one hundred people for the teaching of public school methods.

Library:

The Senate Library committee report calls for a central library building, with stack capacity for one million volumes, and additional reading room space, etc., as itemized in the report enclosed herewith.

College of Science:

Dr. Noyes is of the opinion that so far as the department of Chemistry is concerned, the present building can be enlarged to the east so as to provide room for double the number of students now enrolled.

Professor Forbes suggests that a space equal to the entire areas on all floors of the old Natural History Building, except the rooms south of the center, would accommodate the State Laboratory of Natural History and the State Entomologist's office. An insectary is suggested—possibly in connection with the Botanical Green Houses—and an acre of land where trees, shrubs and other plants may be grown for experimental purposes, etc.

Dr. Ward believes that a building about the size of the Physics Building should be provided for biological work, with wings for a vivarium and aquarium; a pond for breeding water animals and a farm for breeding large animals for purely theoretical purposes, etc.

Dr. Burrill suggests that the space now occupied by the general administrative offices of the University in Natural History Hall, plus the section of the building yet to be completed, would probably provide fairly well for the relief of the present congestion in the Botanical Department. He thinks a glass house 7500 square feet in area would be desirable for vegetable physiology and plant pathology—this to be close to the laboratory. He also suggests a garden of two or three acres for growing plants to be used in the laboratory, but would like a much larger area so that ornamental features could be added. The present Forestry should be preserved and in addition, two or three tracts of one hundred acres each acquired, variously located in the state.

If two years of the Medical Course is offered here, Dr. Burrill suggests that physiology, animal pathology, plant pathology and bacteriology

should be in a separate building. Dean Townsend would add some other departments and suggests that a building the size of the present Agricultural group would be needed for the Medical instruction.

Professor Rolfe estimates that the Department of Geology will need double its present space in five years. No material increase in the Geological Survey is anticipated.

Double the present space will doubtless be required for mathematics.

For astronomy the present building will be adequate for some time, but plans should be made for a building two or three times the size at some distance from other buildings.

College of Law:

Dean Harker reports that no new space will be required if the Department is given the exclusive use of the present building, and the basement is remodelled.

Military Department:

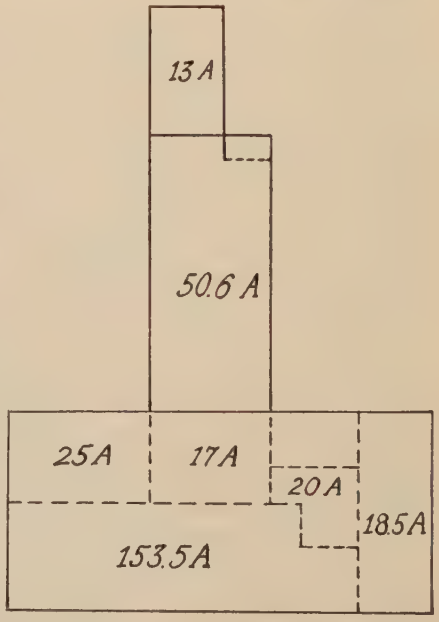
A new armory at least 600x150 feet in area, and preferably 700x100 feet is suggested, together with drill grounds comprising at least 25 acres.

Athletic Department:

The present field should be retained for exhibition contests and a general playground of about sixty acres provided. A special practice football field is needed, so the regular field can always be kept in good condition.

The present forty acre golf course should be doubled in size.

More room will be required for gymnasium purposes, which would be satisfactorily provided if the present armory could be used as an annex. An indoor athletic building, 200 x 300 feet is suggested.



In order to give a definite idea of what compliance with all of the requests made in the accompanying reports would mean, I submit herewith a plan which, with the modifications suggested, would about meet the requirements:

The present campus is divided into three rectangles—the Athletic Field, of approximately thirteen acres; the area between Springfield

Avenue and the line south of the Auditorium, fifty acres, and the area stretching from Third Street to Lincoln Avenue south of the Auditorium, containing about one hundred and fifty-three acres—the area south being three times as large as the rectangle to the north of it. The middle area, with the exception of the corner of Springfield Avenue and Mathews Avenue, is entirely devoted to campus purposes. The south rectangle has been assigned for various purposes; so that there is now left of unoccupied ground seventeen acres included between Wright Street and Mathews Avenue, including however the experimental plats and the Observatory, and about twenty acres between Mathews Avenue and the Forestry, bounded by experimental plats on the north and south. There are about eighteen and one-half acres in the Forestry, and twenty-five acres in the Horticultural tract.

The requests for additional ground for the use of the Departments of Botany and Zoology could easily be met by assigning a portion of the twenty acre tract, but the larger askings from the Military Department for at least twenty-five acres, and from the Athletic Department for a general play-ground of about sixty acres, could not be provided for within the present limits of the campus; though I assume that a portion of the play-ground would be used for drill purposes.

The accompanying plan utilizes for campus purposes the entire strip between Wright Street and Mathews Avenue south as far as the cross road in front of the barns, and adds to it on the east and west, between Green Street and the old street-car right of way. This area seems to be fairly adequate for the buildings which the departments now believe they will need in the next fifteen years. The buildings shown on the plan, north of Green Street, provide for all of the needs of the College of Engineering as well as providing a site for the Student's Union, and a building for mathematical instruction.

The Agricultural quadrangle would certainly be ample to take care of the development for a much longer period than fifteen years.

The middle portion of the campus, however, is cramped; but, by putting a central building on the site of the present University Hall—but upon the same axis with the Auditorium—and building structures on each side of the Auditorium, provision would be made for practically everything in-included in the reports, with the exception of a new Observatory, which should be located at some distance from the main campus.

It is probable that for many years to come it will be desirable to care for the athletic teams in a gymnasium on the present Athletic Field. This will no doubt continue to be used for exhibition games. It is not absolutely essential that there be a gymnasium in connection with the general play-ground; so that, if the present armory could be made an annex of the

Gymnasium it would probably not be necessary to make further provision during the period under consideration.

Additional provision for the regiment, however, seems absolutely necessary. At present they have neither an adequate armory, nor suitable space for manoeuvers; and the only space for expansion seems to be the present park area between Mathews Avenue and the Forestry.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. WHITE
Supervising Architect

IV

C. H. BLACKALL TO PROFESSOR J. M. WHITE, JUNE 12, 1911

Mr. Blackall's letter accompanying the first plan which he made after the creation of the Campus Plan Commission.

The letter is self-explanatory; it should be read in connection with the plate on page 55.

June 12, 1911

C. H. Blackall, Architect, Boston, Massachusetts

DEAR MR. WHITE:

RE: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS GROUNDS

I am sending you herewith a plan which has suggested itself to me as perhaps a natural development of the University grounds and the extension thereof for future growth. This involves the purchase of additional property by the University, and it seems to me that is simply inevitable. I should recommend at once purchasing the tract between Romine, Mathews, Springfield Avenue and University Avenue, and devoting that space entirely to recreation courts with the supposition that dormitories would in time be erected by private ownership on Wright Street and Mathews Street facing the Athletic Field. I would also acquire just as much of the property between Springfield Avenue and Green Street east and west of the present property of the University as the funds will permit. If you do not want it all it can easily be rented, but if this land had been acquired twenty-five years ago it is easy to see how much better off the University would be today. I understand you already own a cross tract extending east and west from the recreation field south of the Auditorium, and with the purchases I have indicated above I should think there would be ample opportunity to develop to a total membership in the University of twenty or twenty-five thousand.

As you will see, I have assumed the Administration Buildings at the west end of the tract between Springfield and Green, with the Fine Arts immediately beyond that, and a Chapel on one side at the corner of Wright Street, and possibly the President's Official Mansion on the opposite side. This would leave the space between Burrill Avenue, Green, Wright, and Springfield Avenue free for a campus. The Engineering Groups could stay

just where they are and grow towards the east. I assume that the present main building will be given up in time, and you will see that I have indicated a campus extending from the front of the Auditorium to a corresponding building on the side towards Green Street, and the whole space around this campus could be given to the Liberal Arts.

At the south of the Auditorium I have assumed a second campus, or field, with the Natural Sciences grouped to the east, the Graduate School grouped to the west, and the Agricultural Department located at the south where there is plenty of room for extending and where an imposing building could be put up stopping the vista of Burrill Avenue without interfering with what you have now. I have assumed also that dormitories would naturally spring up on each side of the east and west extensions of the present field.

Burrill Avenue troubles me. It is too narrow to be a good street, and with all respect to Mr. Olmsted's judgment I still think it ought to have been abandoned when we placed the Auditorium, or at least set further to the west. There is one rather simple way, however, of getting out of the difficulty and that is to make it a double driveway with a row of trees down the center. This would retain the present two rows of trees and would simply add another row to the west and give you at the same time a wide, north to south driveway connecting all the departments, and crossing a similar east and west driveway leading from the Administration Department.

It seems to me the question of the exact size of the buildings is not of a great deal of moment at the present but the chief consideration is to group the different departments in such manner that they can naturally grow without interfering with or congesting the present buildings. I offer this only as a suggestion of a possible solution.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

C. H. Blackall

Professor James M. White,
University of Illinois,
Urbana, Illinois

V

MR. GEORGE HUFF TO PRESIDENT E. J. JAMES

An urgent appeal for greater consideration of the recreational needs of the University.

The plans for the growth of the University presented prior to this letter show scant provision for recreation and athletics. Mr. Huff in his letter urges the planning of facilities for this phase of University life commensurate with the size of the institution. The utilization of the open spaces south of the Auditorium for building sites makes the provision of new areas imperative. The campus plan prepared by Professor White in December, 1911, shows plainly the stimulus of the letter.

URBANA, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER 9, 1911

President E. J. James, University of Illinois

DEAR SIR:

It has come to my attention that plans are now being formulated for the development of the south campus, and to my surprise a general University playground is not being provided for, and, as I understand it, no consideration is being given to this very important matter.

On behalf of the Department of Physical Training, I desire to enter an emphatic protest against this neglect to take account of our needs, and to appeal to you to take up this subject with the Board of Trustees, provided you think it of sufficient importance. I cannot but feel that the University should be responsible not only for the mental welfare of its students but for their physical condition as well.

I do not believe it will be denied that if every student in the University would take a moderate amount of exercise in the open air every day that it would be of vast benefit to the health and well-being of our student body. Of course weather conditions make it possible to work out doors only a portion of the time, but I maintain that the University should provide the facilities for those who desire out-door exercise.

The question of the benefit of intercollegiate athletics is a debatable one, the great criticism being that those who need exercise the least re-

ceive the most, while those of our students, the weak, frail, anemic ones, who are most in need of invigorating outdoor exercise, receive none. The latter are the ones that we desire to reach and interest, and we are doing so with our class games in football; class, fraternity, club, and departmental baseball games; tennis courts, and golf links. In addition to our present facilities we should have at the present time outdoor hand ball courts, and an artificial ice rink for skating. Instead of looking into the future with the confident hope that the University authorities recognize the benefit and usefulness of this work and are ready to provide the means of carrying it on, we are confronted with the fact that we cannot retain the ground that we now have; that instead of progressing we must go backward.

President James, you probably recognize some of your own arguments in the above, because they are your ideas expressed to me many times. In my first interview with you when you first took up your work here you made known to me your very decided views upon the desirability of interesting all of our students in some form of athletics, and you have continued to maintain this attitude ever since. Previous to your coming here I had been principally interested in developing strong intercollegiate teams, but I at once recognized the soundness of your views and have constantly since done everything possible to stimulate and encourage athletics according to these ideas.

We have made very substantial progress, and at the present time there is a larger percent of our students doing athletic work than ever before. The percent of students who take exercise is lamentably small, but, as I said before, we are making progress and if we have the facilities we will continue to interest more and more of our boys. I am speaking only of the male students, but incidentally I wish to go on record as saying that about the same problem exists for the women.

At the present time we are using approximately seventy-three (73) acres for athletic purposes, divided as follows:

Illinois Field (used for Varsity teams only)	12 acres
Tennis courts, in various places	4 acres
South campus, between Wright St. and Mathews Avenue	7 acres
South campus, east of Mathews Ave., about	10 acres
Golf course	40 acres
	73 acres

From the above table it will be seen that at the present time we are using for general university playgrounds (this excludes Illinois Field and the Golf course) about twenty-one (21) acres; but we should have at the

present time two more acres for tennis courts, two acres for outdoor hand ball, and five acres more for baseball, making a total of thirty acres absolutely needed now. In this connection I desire to give a brief table showing the amount of land given to athletic purposes at some of our leading universities, golf not being included:

Cornell 60 acres
Illinois 35 acres
Harvard 50 acres
Wisconsin 42 acres
Michigan 38 acres
Yale 29 acres

Illinois holds a respectable place in the list at present, but we are threatened with the loss of all the space we are now using, except Illinois Field, which would cut our total acreage down to twelve acres and leave absolutely nothing for any but varsity teams.

As the number of students increases and as the percentage of students increases who will go into these sports it can readily be seen that provision should be made for at least forty acres—sixty would be better—and this land should be in one body, as it can be used far more economically than if scattered about in different locations, and for the further reason that in time it will be necessary to erect a field house, to contain lockers and baths, on or near this plot of ground. As it is now, the boys who use the south campus for games leave their class rooms or rooming place and come to the gymnasium, the farthest north of any of our buildings, to dress; then they go to some place on the south campus, a distance of one-half to three-quarters of a mile. This process is, of course, reversed when they are through, making it an extremely awkward arrangement on account of the time consumed.

The Athletic Association has just completed the purchase of twenty acres of ground located in Champaign between First Street and the Illinois Central railroad tracks and immediately south of Davidson Street. We paid $14,000 for this ground, $4000 in cash, our entire surplus, and we gave a mortagage for the remaining $10,000. This ground is not very well located for the students who live in Champaign, and for those living in Urbana it is almost entirely out of reach. This plot was the very best that we could do with the amount of money we possessed, and it will help, but it will not nearly take care of our needs. I hold that the University, not the Athletic Association, is entirely responsible for this matter of a playground, but as the Association had a little surplus money I could see no better way to spend it than for something which would help the whole student body.

In conclusion, I desire to call your attention to the fact that I have not been neglectful about this matter, and to refer you to my letter presenting the annual budget for the Department of Physical Training, written June 5, 1907, in which I ask that thirty acres be set aside for a general University playground.

I also want to say that I believe every interest in the University is recieving attention in the comprehensive plans that are now being considered for the future development of the campus, except one, and that one is the recreation and physical welfare of the students. Surely that matter is important enough to be carefully considered.

Respectfully submitted,
G. A. Huff

VI

DEAN E. DAVENPORT TO PROFESSOR J. M. WHITE
JANUARY 20, 1912

Letter which followed a general meeting of the faculty called by the President to discuss the proposed campus plan.

This letter and the one following should be read in connection with the plans of 1912.

URBANA, JANUARY 20, 1912

Professor James M. White, Supervising Architect

MY DEAR PROFESSOR WHITE:

I have already expressed my concurrence with your views regarding the extension of the University campus to the southwest, but I am glad to comply with your request of yesterday to furnish notes covering any thoughts that may have arisen in connection with the discussion. Briefly, then, I should say the matter stands in my mind something as follows:

1. It is easy to understand that space can be had at any time to the east or to the west of the present campus for such additional buildings as may be needed. But it is at once evident, when we consider the great out-of-door interests of an institution like this, that however well such extension might provide mere building sites, anything like a comprehensive idea of campus extension must include the acquisition of practically unoccupied territory in large amounts; and I am only too glad that the location of the armory and the necessity for providing proper drill grounds have raised this latter question before it is too late.

2. For the first time in the history of the University, so far as I have been acquainted with it, the out-of-door interests have really come up for consideration, and for the first time something like a comprehensive plan has been proposed to meet their requirements.

3. These outdoor interests cover not only drill grounds and athletic fields, but also space for quartering certain agricultural material, like specimen animals for class work, besides the great outdoor laboratories for departments like those of Horticulture and Agronomy, whose plantings are as truly their laboratories as are the buildings and table equipment of other departments.

4. A still further interest that has not yet been much considered but which is involved in it all, is abundant strolling ground for students, which we ought to have in this great prairie region.

5. The briefest possible consideration of these facts must show to any one the necessity of acquiring space while it yet may be acquired—space in amounts which would be prohibitive were we carving it out of a city, but which is entirely feasible while farm land is yet within reach.

6. The vital character of these considerations and the possibility of quartering all these interests close together, making it unnecessary to go long distances away, as other institutions have been compelled to go, make it clear to me that at almost any sacrifice the acquisition of space is the first duty of the University at this juncture in its development. I do not pretend to be a judge of the architectural or landscape gardening excellences in the special plan that you have proposed, nor do I suppose that the complete study has yet beeen made for the full treatment of the space which would naturally be devoted to buildings; but in general the purpose to acquire the space to the southwest as far as the Illinois Central tracks is, I am sure, not only desirable but entirely feasible.

7. This space ought to include the contraction of the cemetery to the smallest possible compass, looking to its ultimate removal. In matters of this kind, however, time does much, and for the present if the area can be restricted it may not be objectionable, perhaps; but when we consider the location of the present campus and the south farm, it is seen that the cemetery is practically in the middle of our holdings.

8. The proposed change in the location of the Horticultural interests would mean temporary distress for that department—a department which has always been harassed by doubt as to its ultimate location and whose interests have never before been much considered in discussions of this kind until the plan which you have presented. This plan proposes not an extinction but a transfer of these interests, and this transfer is feasible provided it can be effected in a large way and without expecting this department, out of its own funds, to bear the cost of the transfer as well as the disturbance to its interests.

9. Without a doubt the agricultural interests are the ones most disturbed by the adjustment proposed in your plan or which might be proposed in any other plan that looks to the acquisition of territory in this direction; and yet if the matter as a whole shall be considered in a large way, looking to the acquisition of this outlying territory as a part of the scheme, I am heartily in favor of it. The transfer can be made somewhat gradually, and after it is all over the departments disturbed can be restored in excellent condition, the future development of the University as a whole provided for, and the outdoor life of the institution assured.

I am therefore heartily in favor of the general scheme proposed, leaving to the future and to others who know more of such things, the treatment of the details involved, and I hope the University will proceed to carry out the plan as its next piece of constructive work. The ultimate location of the agricultural buildings to the south, of course, will come up for later discussion, but as I regard it, this will be a matter of easy adjustment.

Yours very truly,

E. Davenport

VII.

PROFESSOR T. J. BURRILL TO PROFESSOR J. M. WHITE, JANUARY 20, 1912.

Letter called forth by the presentation of campus plan studies at a meeting of the faculty January 19, 1912.

This letter is one of the last written by Professor Burrill about the campus in which he had so long been interested.

January 20, 1912

Professor James M. White, Supervising Architect

My dear Sir:

I am greatly interested in the plans for the campus presented by you and in your explanation of them. I have never felt that we had anything presented that carried with it the prime essential of permanence or stability; and without this no plans are worth very much. It is true, nothing whatever can be adopted by those in authority at this time which will bind those who succeed in authority. In this sense, it does not seem to be worth while to look far ahead. In details, according to my judgment, it is not. The only security that can be in any wise relied upon is such reasonableness, such adjustment of needs, such adaptation to common sense, withal so evident as the best thing under the circumstances that all who come after cannot help but appreciate all this, and then cannot help but follow.

The location of the present Auditorium was the subject of more discussion, more careful consideration, more seeking of good advice, than that concerning any other building on the campus; yet, I believe it is now, after this short lapse of time, generally considered to be the greatest mistake of that kind ever made here. On the other hand, some of the objections that were urged at the time to this location are now easily seen to be altogether unfounded. I cite this in illustration of what has just been said.

Your latest suggestions which centralize the University on the one hundred sixty acres now called the south campus, have much merit in the direction of permanence. It does not necessarily carry with it giving up or belittling the use of the area from University Avenue or Springfield to the north line of this one hundred sixty acres. I do not think this should be thought of at all. I still query, however, whether the buildings devoted to

class instruction should not be mainly located on this area, with the promise of increasing it east and west; or, at least, in one of these directions. This is not impossible. A great area is not needed for such use if we differentiate the undergraduate class instruction from those other University interests which do require space. There is no such need for the agricultural experiment work or the engineering experiment affairs, or for anything else where the workers mainly remain during the day or large portions of the day, having such juxtaposition either with themselves or with the classroom instruction. Even the military requirements can be well met with their drill grounds at a considerable distance.

Along with your most recent sketches I should greatly like to see something having for its principal basis the centralizing of classroom instruction between Springfield Avenue and the line south of the present Auditorium. There is considerable space with west front on Mathews Avenue now vacant, and although it is held at what seems a high figure for such property, it is for sale and can be secured. When necessary the whole area out to Goodwin can be had at prices which in most cities would not be considered prohibitive. The proposition to sell off this part of the campus and put the proceeds farther south is chimerical. I venture the assertion this will never be done, whatever advocacy it might have now.

In considering the whole matter it is all well enough for those who want to make a pretty picture, to make prominent in the study campus *approaches*—a thing, however, that has almost no bearing upon the daily life of the institution. This latter is to be taken care of first whatever may result in the matter of approaches. Furthermore, park-like approaches, except as pictures, have little to recommend them over well-built streets; and prominent streets will be well built some day whatever their condition may be now. Our country conditions here make this matter widely different from that most appropriate for large cities. Let approaches, then, take care of themselves after the real needs of the University are provided. To some extent this is also to be said of axes and vistas, and terminations of the latter. The merely beautiful, outside of pronounced utility, is monstrous for the University of Illinois. In a true sense, with utility left out no arrangement can be satisfactory even on the artistic side.

I take it there is no practical danger in the present possible construction of erecting buildings for housing large numbers of people on comparatively small areas. I should like to see this tried, centralizing things on the area suggested. I think I should like to begin by planning for a capitolistic structure facing north on Green Street, occupying the central area which now includes University Hall and the Law Building. I should like to think of this as a fine building, with all of the rest of the University structures about of the grade of the Physics Building. We have no use for especially

ornate architecture any more than a man has for fine clothing in his business life. Evening society dress has its proper and very befitting use, but to continue it all the time would be absurd; yet, not more so than would be our workaday University buildings perpetually on architectural parade.

I am afraid this does not seem helpful. However, this may be, I want to express my satisfaction, aye admiration, of the way you have taken hold of this matter, and my great hopes that something of great permanent value will be the result.

Very truly yours,

T. J. Burrill
Vice-President

VIII

LETTERS RELATIVE TO THE PLATT PLAN

1922

September 20, 1922

President David Kinley, 355 Administration Building

My Dear Dr. Kinley:

I have received from Mr. Charles A. Platt a copy of his letter of September 12th to Mr. Abbott with reference to his progress on our campus plan. I am enclosing Mr. Platt's letter and the accompanying drawing to which it refers.

In developing this plan, Mr. Platt has accepted the campus meridian as laid out by Mr. Olmstead in 1906 and the subdivision into general areas recommended by the 1912 commission. The parade ground remains unchanged together with the avenues to the north and south of it, but the axis of the east and west mall has been moved south twenty feet, throwing it slightly off the axis of the parade ground. Mr. Platt's great contribution has been the working out of the area extending eastward from Sixth Street to Mathews Avenue and from the Auditorium extending southward to the Cemetery. The proposed buildings within this area cover about twenty-five percent of the ground area, but are so distributed as to avoid monotony and to introduce the greatest possible variety into the avenues separating the buildings and to reduce the roadways to the minimum. You will note from the blue print that there are no roadways extending north and south between Goodwin Avenue and Sixth Street. In order to make the plan comprehensive, Mr. Platt has had to show a number of details which he has not sufficiently studied and upon which he is not yet ready to make recommendations, but he does request that the west walk be laid out and planted, and that Goodwin Avenue be extended through into the campus. I should also like to see the east walk opened up and planted as far as possible, though the north end cannot be laid out now because of interference with the Morrow Experimental Plots. I think, for the present, we need only extend Goodwin Avenue to the avenue on the south border of the Agricultural plots rather than to the avenue in front of the greenhouses as he suggests. While there are advantages in closing Mathews Avenue, I hardly think we are ready to act upon that recommendation at this time.

I hope that Mr. Platt's specific recommendations may receive immediate consideration and that he will be instructed to make further

studies and recommendations. If present action be limited to the specific recommendations made by Mr. Platt, the closing of Burrill Avenue need not be settled at this time, but I am heartily in favor of paving the way so that it can be accomplished in the future if necessary.

Very truly yours,
JAMES M. WHITE
Supervising Architect

September 12, 1922

MY DEAR MR. ABBOTT:

I expect to go abroad for a short trip, leaving here this week and returning about the 15th of November. As questions may arise during my absence on which you might wish my opinion, I have prepared a plan at a scale of 100 feet to the inch showing the main structure of the plan of the south campus which seems practically assured by decisions made by the Board to date. I send you under other cover a copy of this plan.

Roads, Walks, and Trees:

As the buildings will come slowly in the development of the south campus I hope that the main streets and walks may be built and trees planted as soon as possible and that the tree planting especially may be carried out wherever the grading can be adjusted to the new plan in order to place the trees where they should be in relation to the scheme. I would particularly like to see the trees on the walk which I have designated as the west walk, put in at the earliest possible moment so that when the time comes for eliminating Burrill Avenue south of the Auditorium there will be an avenue to take its place. Goodwin Avenue and Sixth Street would form the boundary of the area within which the new building program will take place and I advise the building of Goodwin Avenue immediately as far as the drive running east and west in front of the greenhouses. As soon as Goodwin Avenue is constructed I should advise the closing up of Mathews Avenue and carrying through Gregory Avenue to Goodwin Avenue. With Sixth Street carried through to Gregory a great deal of traffic would be removed from the present campus which I believe in every way to be desirable.

Hospital Site:

I looked carefully with Professor White into the question of the hospital site and the best and most available one seemed to be in the present Forestry Reservation, facing on Lincoln Avenue. As this building will possibly eventually compose a group, my suggestion is that the center face Indiana Avenue with the idea of confining the whole structure between Michigan Avenue and Ohio Avenue.

Forestry:

I think it advisable that the University should in the very near future set apart ample acreage for a new Forestry Reservation in which full development of trees will be possible. The present plot of land has probably served its purpose and must in the near future be utilized for other purposes.

Naming of Streets:

I trust that the question of names of streets and walks will be taken up in the near future as this will be a great help to me in correspondence. I have assumed that Gregory Avenue would continue through, but the two new walks which will really be an extension of Burrill Avenue, I have named temporarily east and west walks. There is no name for the proposed street north of the stock building.

Mall Axis:

The position finally determined upon by the Board for the Agricultural Building has necessitated moving the Mall axis 20′, as shown on the plan, south of the line shown by markers. This has made it necessary to slightly reduce the width of the Mall itself and the buildings south of the Mall will not be as long as those north of it. I do not think, however, this will affect the general effect of the scheme.

The Extension of Auditorium:

The plan shows approximately the basis upon which I think studies should be made for the extension of the Auditorium. I should like to see about 80′ between that building and addition to the Music Hall and the future buildings at the west. This will give an opportunity for well proportioned loggias forming the termini of the two Burrill Avenues that now exist and the beginning of the new south campus scheme.

Stadium:

The position of the Stadium as authorized does not allow of Maple Avenue going through to First Street. I have indicated on the plan a scheme which I do not think is entirely satisfactory, but for the moment I see no other way of getting this connection.

Athletic Field:

The only suggestion that I have made in regard to this field is the planting of some trees which carry out the idea of the Mall. I would advise that no buildings be placed in the center of this field to interfere with the view down the Mall on the main axis. There are no objections to open fields, but the buildings should be grouped at the north and south of the axis.

Faithfully,

Charles A. Platt

IX

LETTERS PERTAINING TO THE McKINLEY HOSPITAL

1923

January 8, 1923

President David Kinley, 355 Administration Building

My Dear Dr. Kinley:

I recommend that the McKinley Hospital be built in accordance with the sketches submitted herewith, and that it be located in the forestry facing Indiana Avenue, and one hundred feet back from Lincoln Avenue. I have prepared the sketches under instruction from the Board of Trustees and have conferred with Mr. Platt about them. He approves the plan and considers the scheme for the exterior a good one. I have sent copies of these sketches to his office to have him study the exterior design of the building. The design of the first unit cannot be very well balanced because the center section must be large enough to dominate the design when the wings are extended both north and south.

I recommend that I be instructed to prepare working drawings and specifications for the building in accordance with these sketches, and that Mr. Platt be employed as Associate Architect; his commission for his service to be such portion of the standard 6% commission on the whole building as he shall be entitled to for the service which he renders.

It is impossible to make any accurate estimate on the cost of this structure. There is a tendency to increase the wages of mechanics; the painters are asking for $1.00 per hour instead of the .85 they are now receiving; the plasterers $1.50 per hour instead of $1.25; and carpenters charging from .90 to $1.10. I do not know what the building laborers will do, but they are now receiving .55 per hour. There is evidence that building will be quite a little more expensive this year than last, and that it will be difficult to secure the necessary materials. One of the largest manufacturers of veneered doors in the country has its factory output sold up to the first of next September. In making my estimate of the cost of the Hospital, I have allowed .50 per cubic foot for the building, exclusive of the furniture, and on that basis it will cost $125,000.00. In order to keep the cost within this limit, it may be necessary to use wood construction for the cornice and roof of the two story portions, but if we use 2″ plank for sheeting covered

with slate and plaster below on metal lath, I believe the building will be entirely safe. The center portion certainly should have a fireproof roof.

I expect to extend a heat line from the Plant Breeding Greenhouses to the Hospital. This extension will probably cost $8,000.00 to $10,000.00 which is considerably more than the cost of an individual plant, but I am in hope that by making the interior of the building of the very simplest type, that we can include the heat extension in the cost of .50 per cubic foot. The furnishing will probably cost pretty close to $25,000.00. The capacity of the Hospital will be about forty-two beds.

Very truly yours,

James M. White

Supervising Architect

X

LOCATION OF THE NEW BUILDINGS ON THE SOUTH FARM

1923

May 1, 1923

President David Kinley, University of Illinois

Dear President Kinley:

I wish to make the following tentative suggestions concerning the location of the Agricultural buildings provided for in the biennium budget:

The Beef Cattle Feeding Plant and Animal Husbandry Storage: The location of these buildings should be immediately west of the present pure-bred section, adjoining the silo group on the south. This location seems to be established fairly well by reason of the location of the silos, experimental scale house, and the section already erected.

Swine Plant: The location of this plant presents a rather difficult problem. It would appear that there might be some advantage in maintaining the present axis established by the round dairy barns, the horse barns, the beef cattle barns, and the sheep barn. This would necessiatate the building of a Swine Plant immediately west and a little to the south of the house occupied by Mr. Hampton. This location has the highest elevation on the Lindsay tract. However, the proximity of this site to St. Mary's Cemetery makes it open to objection from the public. In order to avoid criticism from this source, it is probable that the most feasible location would be in the southeast one-fourth of the north forty of the Lindsay plot. If this general location is selected, the main buildings probably should be about one-sixteenth of a mile north of the grove of walnut trees and about two hundred feet west of First Street. The elvation of the location is about four feet lower than the one directly to the west of Hampton's house, but it has fairly good drainage both on the north and south and is ideal in that it presents a rather uniform slope to the south for several hundred feet east and west. There is also a knoll where the walnut trees are located, which would make an ideal site for a swine herdsman's cottage.

Poultry Plant: The Poultry Plant should be located on the Took forty. This plant will consist of two or three main buildings and several minor buildings. The main buildings should be located on a slight elevation near the north end of the forty, but minor buildings will be scattered pretty will over the entire tract, provided this location is approved.

Horse Barn and Implement Storage: This will be located at the present South Farm headquarters, immediately north of the old scale house and approximately midway east and west between the present stables and the small shingle shack. The Implement Storage provided for in the appropriation can be secured most economically by remodeling the present stables.

The Tractor Laboratory: This should be either south or west of the present Farm Mechanics building. It would probably be desirable to have it far enough away from the present laboratory so that it would not interfere with the lighting of the present building.

The Purebred Dairy Cattle Barn: On the site of the present Poultry Plant on the South Farm.

The Dairy Manufactures Laboratory: East of the Stock Pavilion on the south campus.

Very truly yours,
H. W. Mumford

XI

A LETTER FROM MR. PLATT CONCERNING DESIGN OF NEW LIBRARY

1923

October 29, 1923

Professor James M. White, Supervising Architect, University of Illinois

Dear Professor White:

I am sending you today the revised design for the Library showing a front without the central feature as shown on the original perspective. I have come to this gradually and now feel that it is the only logical design for this facade. It gives an essentially regular spacing of windows in the main reading room, which is of course the architectural feature of the interior of the building.

Perhaps you will recall that the first design I sent was based on building of a cornice line about four feet higher than the one we now have adopted and I found that when trying to adapt the gable to this low cornice, the central figure became too squat. That is what started me on this scheme, the design of which I am sending you today.

I am sending also blue prints showing the window spacing and its effect on the interior. Also a study for the treatment of the stair-case. I shall have to ask you to return the latter drawing to me because I shall need it in working up the detail. I have no copy of it.

I shall be glad to have at your early convenience the necessary data for me to proceed with the working drawings of this building. I understand that your engineer has been at work on it for some time. You can probably give me the preliminary data on it which will start me off.

Faithfully,

Charles A. Platt

XII

A LETTER FROM PROF. WHITE TO PRESIDENT KINLEY RELATIVE TO LOCATION OF NEW BUILDINGS, DRIVES, ETC.

1925

March 30, 1925

President David Kinley, 355 Administration Building

My Dear President Kinley:

I am enclosing half a dozen copies of a plan dated March 26, 1925, entitled "Development of the Campus of the University of Illinois."

The purpose of this presentation is:

First, to show the location of the buildings for which appropriations are now being asked. The units of the Library and Gymnasium under construction are double cross-hatched, and the proposed additions thereto are single cross-hatched. The proposed site for the Architectural Building is shown just west of the Commerce Building.

Secondly, to show the areas which I have suggested we sell as sites for the houses which are to be moved from College Place; and

Third, to show the position of the south drive between the new Parade Ground and the Stadium site. This road is now graded from Fourth Street west to the board walk and the trees are plated on it clear through to First Street. I have not graded it clear through because I don't want it open as a public highway without your approval.

I believe that Florida Avenue between Fourth and First Streets will be unnecessary as a thoroughfare if we open this proposed south drive, and it will be an advantage to us in controlling traffic around the Stadium to have that as a private drive-way which we can open only on the occasion of big games. As we own the land on both sides, I believe that it will be perfectly possible for us to secure the consent of the highway commissioner to have it closed, providing we will open up the new south drive.

I would like authority to negotiate towards this end.

Yours very truly,

James M. White

Supervising Architect

XIII

PROFESSOR WHITE TO PRESIDENT KINLEY, OCTOBER 6, 1926, MAKING SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LANDSCAPING OF THE CAMPUS.

Extracts from letter from Professor White to President Kinley, written on October 6, 1926, making suggestions for consideration by the Special Committee on Landscaping of the Campus:

In view of the appointment by the Board of Trustees of a committee of three to consider and report on the landscaping of the campus, and as the chairman, Mrs. Ickes, has called a meeting for the 29th of October, I have formulated the following outline to assist them in determining the scope of their work:

The plan for our South Campus development, prepared by Mr. Charles A. Platt, was submitted to the Board of Trustees at its meeting of September 22, 1922, together with certain definite recommendations, and this plan was adopted by the Board at the meeting of October 20, 1922. The adoption of this plan settled not only building locations, but also the grades and contours of the ground, the location of walks and drives, and the tree planting along them. This plan, in general, develops the area between Fourth Street and Goodwin Avenue extended, and from the Auditorium to the cemetery as the academic campus as distinct from the men's athletic areas west of Fourth Street and the women's recreation areas between Goodwin Avenue extended and the Forestry.

The mens' athletic area is developing as rapidly as necessary with no obstacles in sight.

The women's area requires part of the space now used by Horticulture for the work in floriculture and plant breeding, and also the remaining Davenport plots. This space can be acquired gradually to permit the readjustment of the agricultural interests involved.

West of Fourth Street we have still to locate a new Illinois Field because I cannot conceive Illinois Field staying in is present location for more than another ten years. I also think te should move the golf course to the west of Fourth Street. The areas around the Stadium are to be developed

for athletic fields and parking areas, and there should be some planting that will not interfere with those uses. We probably can do much towards the screening of the Illinois Central tracks, though planting for that purpose must be kept low enough not to interfere with the view from trains.

Ultimately I believe we should plan to surround the new military parade ground with men's dormitories. That, of course, will be some years in the future, but we must have in mind the problems of housing our students as well as the laboratory and classroom needs.

If golf stays where it is, the ten-acre orchard south of it should be annexed as soon as possible to make the course safer.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on March 9, 1915, the 320-acre tract was assigned to Horticulture, the assignment carrying with it certain conditions, the last one of which is as follows:

It is further understood that the land now occupied elsewhere by the horticultural interests shall be vacated as rapidly as possible for the use of other departments of the University, excepting the ground occupied by the new floricultural and horticultural buildings and the space immediately about them.

The areas still held by Horticulture outside of those assigned at that time, are the tract immediately south of the Forestry and this ten-acre orchard. In a letter to Dean Mumford under date of March 8, 1923, Professor Blair said that they ought to be permitted to hold that ten-acre orchard for five or six years longer.

The development of the women's area must be preceded by the relocating of the agricultural interests involved, and that should be given immediate consideration even though the move may not be completed for fifteen or twenty years. The selection of a new site would permit the moving of most of the perennial material immediately and the rest of the planting could be moved as found most advantageous. Additional greenhouses are now requested, which is a further reason for an early decision on the question or whether the present greenhouses are to remain or not.

The Forestry development has been much discussed. At the Board meeting of February 8, 1916, the President was authorized to transfer the care and control of the Forestry from the department of Horticulture to the department of Buildings and Grounds so that it might be merged into a park.

At the Board meeting of March 17, 1924, Mrs Blake, then chairman of the Committee on Horticultural Planting, recommended 'that the forestry tract shall now be treated as a decorative grouping of trees, that some trees be thinned out, allowing the others to develop more fully, and that new specimens be planted on the west side, thus developing an attractive

grouping for a background for the campus.' This was based upon Mr. Platt's recommendation and was adopted by the Board, but we have made no progress in carrying out the recommendation except that the division of Landscape Architecture has made one or two studies of the project.

As a part of the planting of the horticultural 320 acres, about ten acres in the northwest corner was laid out as an arboretum. The advisability of this planting was one of the problems which a committee, consisting of Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Busey, and Mr. Abbott, was appointed on October 20, 1922, to consider, but I don't think that committee ever made any report on that project. That area has not as yet been planted, so the question of the arboretum is still one which should be considered by the new committee.

The problem of campus lighting is one which may more properly be classed with the landscaping than with any other phase of the architectural development, and I think that this question, as well as that of the type of pavements which we are to use, should be included in their deliberations.

XIV

PROFESSORS BLAIR AND WHITE TO PRESIDENT KINLEY, AUGUST 3, 1928, WITH REFERENCE TO THE SOUTHEATT CAMPUS AREA

August 3, 1928

President David Kinley, University of Illinois

Dear President Kinley:

In answer to your letters of July 2, to each of us,we have given considerable attention to the needs of the University so far as the southeast campus and the Forestry area are concerned. We believe that the Forestry should be considered a permanent feature of our campus and should be developed as a background for the recreational areas which seem bound to develop in that section of the campus, and the following recommendations are made towards this end.

1. *Planting of the Forestry Area*

We transmit herewith five photographs of the present existing conditions in this old planting. Photograph No. 1 shows a collection of Norway Spruce. Trees 1 and 5 in this picture have been killed by the vines. Tree 4 shows that the lower portion of the Spruce has been killed, while the top is still alive. Trees 2 and 3, on either side of the picture, show a healthy condition of the foliage upon the trees where they have been kept free from the smothering effect of clinging vines.

Photograph No. 2 shows, at 1 and 2, Norway Spruce dead for sometime from the effects of the vines. Tree 4 is dead about half way up, while the top is still in a good state of preservation. Tree 3, at the left without any vines, is in good state of preservation.

Photograph No. 3 shows a group of green Ash. Trees 1 and 2 are completely defoliated and entirely covered by vines, while 3 is alive at the top. More than half the trees in this group have already been seriously injured by scale infections and the effects of the vines.

Photograph No. 4 shows, at 1, foliage entirely destroyed by the smothering effect of the vines. The limbs, at 2, have no vines upon them and are in a normal state of preservation.

Photograph No. 5 shows a Beech tree, at 1, planted there by Professor Blair twenty-two years ago. This is one of the most valuable specimens in the Forestry and should be given every opportunity for development by the removal of some of the surrounding Ash trees.

It is our opinion and we so recommend, that the more sturdy of the Norway Spruce, Ash, and several other varieties which are already killed, be allowed to remain standing with the vines upon them and that the more healthy trees in each of the variety groups be entirely freed from the vines. Only in this way can we hope to save them from early destruction by these parasitic vines. We also recommend that considerable thinning be done in the respective groups of trees so as to admit a freer circulation of light and air and that new plantings be made where too much thinning has been done because of the death of trees. Many of the Ash group have already reached the point where they are not worth saving.

2. *Traffic*

The rapid development of housing accommodations for the women students east of the Forestry makes it imperative that we provide well lighted traffic arteries through the Forestry. These should be hard-surfaced walks which will be usable under all weather conditions. We now have some cinder walks through there, but these are too soft during bad weather. The location of these walks has some bearing upon possible traffic arteries through the Forestry, because walks that parallel traffic arteries are safer at night than those which are independent routes among the trees.

The Board of Trustees at one time discussed the continuing of Gregory Drive through to Lincoln Avenue and decided not to do so because such a drive would carry too much cross traffic through our south campus. The terminating of Gregory Avenue at Goodwin Avenue and turning it north gives an outlet from the west into Urbana without making it direct enough so as to encourage its use as a short cut. We are glad to know that the opening of Goodwin Avenue can be counted on for next year.

There is also a possibility of continuing Gregory Drive east to the Forestry and then turning it south either to the present Pennsylvania Avenue or to our own South Drive extended. If South Drive can be opened up from Sixth Street clear through to Lincoln Avenue, we believe that this would be a better solution than to extend Gregory Drive through the Forestry at the present time. As the south campus expands, we must look forward to its invasion by motor busses, for cross transportation, and South Drive seems to be the best route for them, and for through traffic between the two cities, and we believe that the development of this Drive should be made with the view to its being an unrestricted traffic artery, but that traffic on Gregory Drive should be controlled by our present system of stop lights. If South Drive is extended through to Lincoln Avenue, there would seem to be no justification for keeping Maple Avenue (Pennsylvania Avenue) open. We, therefore, suggest that an

attempt be made to have Maple Avenue closed in consideration of the opening through to Lincoln Avenue of South Drive. We are not here presenting all the arguments for the extension of these arteries at the present time, because we are trying to confine this report more particularly to the Forestry area. If Gregory Drive eventually extends through the Forestry, it will probably terminate at Ohio Street on the East rather than at Iowa. For this reason it seems to us that a walk should now be constructed through the Forestry approximately paralleling the extension of Gregory through the Forestry to join with Ohio. We recommend, also, that the walks now existing to the north and south of the McKinley Hosptal be maintained as at present located.

3. *Women's Athletic Field*

The location of the Women's Residence Halls and the rapid development of the sororities to the east of the Forestry, clearly indicates the necessity for a central location for the women's athletic field. Provision should therefore be made for the expansion of this area toward the south from its present location. This will involve new areas elsewhere for some of the Floricultural and Vegetable gardens. While we fully appreciate the advantages of the floricultural development being in as central a location as possible, the trend in the housing of the young women seems to indicate that the ground south of the present residence halls should be absorbed into the women's athletic field as rapidly as the increase in the number of women students justifies doing so. This will not interfere with the glass houses for a good many years, but if this policy is to be followed an area for this outdoor garden development should be decided upon at an early data so that plans may be made for its gradual development.

To summarize:

1. We recommend the removal of vines from all reasonably healthy trees in the Forestry.

2. The leaving of the vines, because of their beauty, on dead trees which are still sound.

3. The building of a hard-surfaced walk on Gregory Avenue extended through to Ohio Street, with proper lighting.

4. The opening up of Goodwin Avenue as far south as Gregory Drive.

5. The paving of Goodwin Avenue and of Gregory Drive from Goodwin Avenue to Fourth Street as early as possible.

6. The development of South Drive and its extension through the Forestry to Lincoln Avenue to serve as a main traffic artery between the University and Urbana and Champaign.

7. The assignment of areas further south for the Floriculture and Vegetable gardens.

8. To provide for the southward expansion of the girls' athletic area as the need for expansion becomes evident.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. White
J. C. Blair

XV

REPORT OF MR. FERRUCCIO VITALE ON THE LANDSCAPING OF THE CAMPUS

MAY 17, 1929

Gentlemen:

By a resolution of your Board of Trustees on June 29, 1928, we were retained as consulting Landscape Architects to study, in collaboration with Mr. Charles A. Platt, Architect, and with James M. White, Supervising Architect, a comprehensive scheme of planting for the University, especially in regard to the South Campus, a new plan for which had been prepared by Mr. Platt and had been accepted by your Board. The planting design was to be in harmony with, and serve as a setting for the imposing buildings located on the Campus, and if modifications of the general plan, in regard to roads and walks alingments, seemed advisable, suitable recommendations were to be made.

The undersigned visited the University on September 10th for the first time in order to make himself familiar with the aspect of the grounds, with the nature of the buildings, of vegetation, etc. and received every assistance from Mr. White, from whom he obtained a very clear idea of the needs of the University and of the planting requirements.

The undersigned visited again the University on October 8th and 9th, 1928, in order to check on the ground,in consultation with Mr. White, a very rough preliminary study. He also received from the office of the Supervising Architect additional plans and data.

Definite preliminary plans were then prepared and made ready for discussion by March 15th of this year. On March 22nd Mr. White, Mr. Platt, and the undersigned had a conference at our office, when the entire project was gone over in detail.

The plans submitted with this report show a design representing the best thought of the three collaborators.

We take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the intelligent help given to us by Professor Stanley White of the School of Landscape Architecture of your University. Professor White, while on a leave of absence, was in our employ for a time and contributed not only his thorough knowledge of local conditions, but valuable ideas as well.

The Problem

The astounding popularity of college and university training throughout the country is compelling all institutions for higher learning to look forward to ever increasing numbers of students and to make for them ever larger provisions in land, buildings, and equipment. The need of a comprehensive scheme of architectural development was readily recognized by your Board as the only means of avoiding haphazard growth, duplication of effort and expense, and disharmony of result. The Platt plan was obtained embodying a conception of great dignity and of majestic scale, based upon sound American architectural tradition. This plan brings into organic relationship the old Campus with the new, and endeavors to establish a sound method of physical expansion maintaining order, balance, unity, and, therefore, beauty.

The landscape setting of such an architectural conception is of the greatest importance. Charles F. McKim used to say that architecture is best enjoyed through trees. In such a problem, planting should not merely be an external decoration of buildings, but should emphasize the plan in majesty, in scale, in serenity, and in comfort. The plain of Illinois upon which the University is built dictated to Charles Platt a formal plan, the grandeur of which will be realized more and more as additional structures are built. To contribute by planting to the enhancement of that grandeur and to the maintenance of the dignity, unity, and effectiveness of the formal plan, is in our opinion, the achievement which the landscape architect must endeavor to obtain.

The Design

On the basis of the above-stated principles we are submitting to you a set of plans which you will find to embody a very simple scheme of planting design.

We have endeavored, first of all, to set all present and future buildings on appropriate broad terraces, defined by parapet walls, hedges, posts, etc., so that a well defined architectural line be established along the malls and avenues. These terraces should be free from small-scale planting, such as shrubs and herbaceous plants, and the new buldings should not be covered with clinging vines which, in a very short time, will hide completely their architectural beauty. Vines may be used as accents over the doorways and windows only if they are of a sketchy, open type, such as Wisteria, Actinidia, Celastrus scandens, etc. As accents to the main entrances, trees on either side may be used, if they are susceptible of control, such as Juniperus virginiana or Thuya occidentalis wareans or Taxus cuspidata. But, in the main, the terraces should be an expanse of green interrupted only by necessary walks with benches alongside of them and trees, such as

Malus floribunda, for shade, flower, and silhouette values. The open vistas, so carefully studied by Mr. Platt, in their length and width, in relation to the mass of his buildings, are the great malls of our plan. The arteries of traffic are avenues of single or double lines of trees according to the width of the building lines. Malls and avenues should be planted with long lived native trees, sufficiently diversified to relieve monotony and insure protection in case of an attack by disease upon a species, but not exaggerated at the expense of continuity of form, color, and texture, and of the feeling of restraint and of serenity which is the fundamental conception of our design. In the malls the broad space between the multiple rows of trees should be carefully graded and maintained as a lawn.

As a contrast to the great malls which constitute the principal elements of the new plan, the interior courts have a use and a character entirely their own. The scale there is reduced to something intimate and personal. There is little connection between the courts and the great spaces outside, and none between one court and another. Each functions in its relations to the buildings which give it existence. Its value depends on the contrast it presents to the severity of the great malls.

Each court being entirely independent, there may be as many modes of development as there are courts. They can provide seats where students take their work outdoors. They may have space devoted specifically to gardening or to other purposes. The typical plan would include trees for shade, seats, walks, hedges, and occasionally a feature carrying some memorial significance.

As no single court has been completed this work must be postponed until the future, but a suggestive arrangement of the space between the New Commerce and Architecture buildings may give an idea of the possibilities afforded.

Boundaries

Owing to the casual growth of the old campus there has never been any adequate expression of the boundaries, which should receive appropriate recognition. The problem is a difficult one, because of the entire lack of conformity of existing structures to alignment, set-backs, architectural style or color, and kind of building material.

In some places the set-back is sufficient to permit new treatment without much difficulty. At other points the situation is decidedly cramped. Any uniform architectural expression is practically out of the question.

The problem resolves itself into determining a medium which will provide an impressive, though not a formidable barrier. A low hedge would be inadequate in scale for such a position. The solution suggested is a double line of small trees of such habit that they would present a strong mass of

foliage at a height of from fifteen to thirty feet above the level of the ground, at the same time allowing perfectly free range of vision below the branches. This kind of a marker for the boundary would permit very easy adaptation to a variety of conditions, sometimes receiving the main sidewalk, sometimes changing to a single line to permit of more light for a building, sometimes breaking around a facade or across an important point of access.

The species indicated for this purpose is the Carpinus caroliniana or American hornbeam, a tree of good form and rugged constitution capable of withstanding difficult conditions of exposure. It will agree in general effect with the elms that are already established.

Gateways

At critical points where they are natural places for entrance and exit, there should be provided, sooner or later, some dignified form of gateway in architecture suitable to the position. The Green Street approaches from the East and West should be given treatment comparable to their importance. The new points of access at Sixth Street and at Goodwin Avenue should have suitable recognition, and the approaches at Armory Avenue and at Mathews Avenue also.

Minor gateways are needed at many of the intermediate points centering on the various streets as occasion demands. Such gateways have been successfully provided in other universities through the interest of the alumni and friends, and are particularly appropriate for memorials.

Plant Types

In a region so rich in plant materials as Illinois it would be easy to recommend a very large number of trees, both deciduous and evergreen, and to diversify so abundantly their selection for the avenues and the malls as to add a great deal of interest to the plan from a botanical point of view. But, as we have already remarked, such a tempting course would tend to minimize the impressiveness and the serenity of the planting design. We have, therefore, selected very few species of varieties and have shown them clearly on the plans, indicating also the number required. Great prominence has been given to the American elm as, thanks to the foresight of the university pioneers, it is already conspicuously established and has, therefore, great traditional value. No tree is more majestic nor better adapted in form and in scale to form the setting of the University's new buildings.

A new note has been introduced by the use of a few varieties of the Crabapple. This tree is a native of Illinois, is correct in size, form and scale for the purposes indicated in plan and elevation upon the terraces. The season of their bloom will eventually have an association value at a time of year when the academic program is drawing to a close.

For low hedges the Taxus cuspidata (Japanese yew) is recommended, and for higher ones Thuya occidentalis wareana (Siberian arborvitae). The former is of slow growth, does not need trimming more than once a year, has proved its adaptability to local conditions an can easily be maintained at a uniform height of three to four feet. The latter is exceedingly hardy, and is easily obtainable at moderate cost. Tsuga canadensis or caroliniana (Canadian or Carolina hemlock) can also be used for the same purpose, if not exposed to wind or scorching sun.

Nursery

We recommend that at an early date a parcel of land of about twenty acres be selected and set aside for the purpose of maintaining a nursery. In this area all plants required for the ultimate development of the campus should be grown, not only as an efficient and economical method of production, but also to maintain uniformity of size and age among the trees required to carry out the plan at long intervals of time.

This recommendation is made especially in regard to the trees for the malls and for the avenues and for the hedge materials.

Planting Revisions

During the period of reconstruction of the older parts of the campus, when existing buildings are serving out their terms of usefulness, it is wise to change the present layout as little as possible, merely taking care of current needs as occasion demands.

The complexity of the old development does not lend itself to a new scheme of improvement without a disproportionate and unreasonable expenditure. As the more ancient parts of the plan are revised into the new schedule, it is reasonable to retain wherever possible the nonconforming incidents, such as old trees, simply for the sentimental interest that is attached to them. It is, therefore, strongly suggested that changes of the physiognomy of the old campus be avoided except for conspicuously valid improvements.

In the North campus, South of Green Street, there is at present an area heavily planted. Our plan shows which portion of it should be retained, encouraged, and added to, and which portion should be cleared in time. In the new campus, the forestry has been retained, in the main, in spite of its incongruous medley of species and varieties of trees, as, now that its original purpose is apparently fulfilled, it still retains a value as a background to the Women's area, as a separation between campus and town, and as a terminal of an important cross axis. It is recommended, however, that the present policy of thinning out be continued, and that, in connection with the new flower garden, the vistas indicated in the plan be cut through.

If the planting plan of the South campus is to be carried out, it may be necessary to make some readjustments in the alignment of the Memorial Elms on Gregory Drive, Sixth Street, and South Drive. Our knowledge of their exact location is not sufficient to determine this. But, if a readjustment is necessary, we recommend that it be done at an early date when the trees are still young, and, therefore, the cost of moving them and the danger of losses are small.

The new buildings are now being rapidly covered by clinging vines. These vines should, in our opinion, be removed at an early date, and others such as Actinidia, Celastrus, etc. planted, with a view of framing the doorways. Likewise the shrubbery and herbaceous materials placed at the entrances and at the corners should be taken out, as they are incongruous and out of scale.

The Flower Garden

The adopted University plan contemplates the ultimate removal of the existing flower gardens. These gardens have had in the past an educational value not only for the students but also for a very large number of visitors from all parts of the State. Such an important educational element should, therefore, be provided for in the new plan.

We have indicated an area to be set aside for this purpose at the easterly end of the cross axis through the women's athletic field. If a water basin were designed and constructed at this point for the purpose of ending appropriately that important axis, a garden of charm and interest could be located around it. This is a subject which requires separate study. The point to be made now in this connection is that, if this garden is to have a beneficial educational value for the people of the State of Illinois, the design must be obtained by the best talent available, and its execution and maintenance must be entrusted to men of a high degree of skill.

Plan Revisions

In accordance with instructions and suggestions received from your Supervising Architect and in collaboration with Mr. Platt, several revisions of the plan in matters of detailed alignment of streets and walks have been made, and a new plan for the Women's dormitory and athletic field area is submitted. In the future, undoubtedly, further revisions will be necessary. May we suggest that at the present time a comprehensive, accurate topographic survey be made of existing conditions, and that upon this survey be recorded, from time to time, the changes brought about by the execution of the plan, so that, in the future, studies can be made without the loss of time entailed by the piecing together of fragmentary data. Such a record survey will be useful also, in conjunction with the plans herewith

submitted, in formulating a policy for the execution of the scheme of building and landscape development as a unit, and for the preparation of estimates for appropriation purposes.

Conclusion

An examination of the plans and of this report will make clear, we believe, that our endeavor throughout our studies has been mainly directed to the devising of a planting design which will give, in the course of time, a maximum of impressiveness with utmost simplicity. For many years to come, undoubtedly, the South campus will have a bare and uninviting appearance, even if the trees planted are of a fair nursery size, but in the eternal life of the University the day will come when the vision of the present builders will be fully realized. It is, therefore, very much worth while to adopt now the policy of making the present subordinate to the future and jealously to watch for and to prevent opportunistic endeavors to deviate from it. We feel confident that, ultimately, the planting scheme submitted will be found adequate, in majestic scale and in harmony with the serenity of an institution of learning.

Respectfully submitted,

Ferruccio Vitale

Plans Appended

Rendered General Plan

UI–7	Key Plan		
UI–5	Planting Plan:	North Campus	—Section C
UI–4	Planting Plan:	South Campus	—Section B
UI–3	Planting Plan:	Women's Athletic Area	—Section A
UI–6	Typical Section and Plan of Terraces		
UI–8	Suggested Development of an Interior Court		

Appendix C

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Source material for this History has been obtained from the published Minutes of the Board of Trustees; from various University publications,—books, catalogs, magazines, bulletins, circulars, etc.; and from office records, especially those in the office of Professor White, Supervising Architect of the University.

Detailed and varied accounts of specific phases of the development of the University are to be found in numerous magazines and other publications, a partial list of which follows:

Bevier, Isabel
University of Illinois Woman's Building
Journal Home Economics, 6:39–41, Feb. 1914.

Bragden, Claude
Use of Ceramic Products in Artistic Embellishment of Buildings (Address at Dedication of Ceramics Building, University of Illinois, Dec., 1916)
Western Architect, 25:3–4, Illus., Jan, 1917.

Granger, Alfred
Architecture at the University of Illinois
Bulletin, Illinois Society of Architects, 12:1–2, March, 1928.

Kinley, David
The Fine Arts in a University Curriculum. (Address by President Kinley at the Dedication of the Building for Architecture and the Fine Arts, University of Illinois, November 8, 1928)
Bulletin, Illinois Society of Architects, 13:1–2, Nov., 1928.

Marvin, George
The Iliad of the Illini
The Outlook, 141:518– Illus., Dec. 2, 1925.

Meyers, J. W.
Astronomical Observatory, University of Illinois
Popular Astronomy, 6:319.

O'Donnell, Thomas E.
The Campus Plan, University of Illinois
Western Architect, 38:31–34, Illus., March, 1929.

Rebori, A. N.
The Research and Educational Hospitals of the State of Illinois, Chicago.
Architectural Record, 58:301–13, Illus., October, 1925.

Medical School, University of Illinois
Science U. S., 35:649–50, April 26, 1912.

Stanton, W. M.
A Western School of Music; Smith Memorial Music Hall, University of Illinois
Architectural Forum, 35:177, Illus., Nov., 1921, and plates 62–64.

Watson, F. R.
Sound-Proofing a Building: Study of Results in Smith Memorial (Music) Hall, University of Illinois.
Architectural Forum, 35:178–182, Illus., November, 1921.

Correction of Echoes and Reverberations in the Auditorium, University of Illinois
Scientific American, 82:410, Dec. 1916.

White, James M.
Our Campus Plan
The Alumni Quarterly, 5:113, Illus., April, 1911.

The New Gymnasium at Illinois
The Athletic Journal,—:11–13, Illus., April, 1926.

A Discussion of the Development and Needs of the College of Engineering, and the Engineering Experiment Station, University of Illinois.
Bulletin, University of Illinois, Vol. 16, No. 13, Illus., November 25, 1918.

The College of Engineering and Engineering Experiment Station (A Pictorial Description)
Bulletin, University of Illinois, Vol. 16, No. 19, Illus., Jan. 6, 1919.

Lincoln Hall for the Humanities
Survey 29: 564, Illus., Feb. 1, 1913.

American Chemical Society and the Chemistry Laboratory, University of Illinois.
Science Monthly, 2:614–617, June, 1916.

White, James M. (Continued)

Dedication of the Ceramics Building at University of Illinois.
Science, U. S. 45:12–13, Illus., Jan. 5, 1917.

Eycleshymer, Albert C.
The Research and Educational Hospitals of the State of Illinois.
The Modern Hospital, 15:6, December, 1920.

Airplane View of the Stadium
Architectural Forum, 43:379, Dec. 1925

The Men's Gymnasium, University of Illinois. (Plan and view)
Architectural Forum, 43: Pl. 91, Dec. 1925.

West Residence Hall, University of Illinois. (Plan and view)
Architectural Forum, 43: Pl. 100, Dec. 1925.

McKinley Memorial Hospital, University of Illinois. (Plan and view)
Architectural Forum, 44: Pl. 102, June, 1926.

View of the New Agriculture Building, University of Illinois.
Architectural Forum, 44: 357, June, 1926.

Kinley, David
The Story of the Research and Educational Buildings.
Bulletin, University of Illinois, 26: 35, April 30, 1929.

INDEX

Abbott, W. L., Campus Plan Commission, 83
Administration Building, 77
Adornment of the grounds, 159
  See also Landscaping
Agriculture, College of, barns erected, 147, 218
  dairy group, 127, 147
  greenhouses, 57, 59, 65, 67, 69
  group, new, 78, 90, 93, 127
    letter, 218
  Horticulture, Building, 90, 93
    field laboratory, 98
  letters, from Dean Davenport, 205
    from H. W. Mumford, 218
    from J. M. White, 195
  location, 31, 33
  Stock Judging Pavilion group, 54, 59, 65, 69
Agriculture Building, New, foreshadows harmonious development, 110
  C. A. Platt, Architect, 117
  site chosen, 121
Agriculture Building, Old, 26
Allerton, Robert, 89
American Georgian architecture, 133, 141, 169
Approaches, to Auditorium, 43, 85
  to Campus, 209
  Green Street, 37, 85, 187
  Healy Street, 55
Arboretum, 5. *See also* Forestry
Architectural style of campus, 111
  American Georgian, 133, 141, 169
Architecture Building, 148
  Gateway, 145, 149
Armory, 54, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65
  completed, 141, 144
  men's group around, 73
Army Training Corps Unit, 100
Athletics, Association given use of Illinois Field, 17
  field, 65, 90, 138, 201, 215
  letters, from G. Huff, 203
    from J. M. White, 198
  men's provisions for, 201
  group of buildings, 73, 85
  purchase of land, 71
  White Plan, 57
  woman's field, 222, 227
    history, 167
Auditorium, approaches to relieve traffic, 43, 85
  areas south of, 54, 57, 59, 95
    extension of, 215
  problem of location, 36
  report of Olmsted, 40
  site chosen, 36
  statue, Alma Mater, 44
Band-shell, 85
Barns erected, 147
Bibliography, 237
Big Four line across campus refused, 22
Blackall, C. H., Burnham Campus Plan Commission, 50
  first plan for future growth, 37
  letters, 185
    to J. M. White, 201
  plan of grounds, 32
  Plan, 1911, 55
    February 2, 1912, 63
    March 13, 1912, 67
  Sketch, January 19, 1912, 59
Blair, J. C., Campus Plan Commission, 83
  letter, southeast campus, 225
Blake, Mrs. Margaret D., 83, 164
Block plan of campus, 161
Boulevard link proposal, 75
Boundaries, defining of, 231
Buildings, commissions for location of, 36, 44, 50
  cost, 177
  list (with cost), 177
  new, location of, 44, 50, 221
  program, ten-year, 83, 97
  sites, plans used in selecting, 25
Bullard, G. W., 33
  plans of Engineering Building, 21
Burnham Campus Plan Commission, 50
  letters of J. M. White, 195

Burrill, T. J., Acting Regent, 17
letter to J. M. White, 210
planting of elms, 15
Burrill Avenue, made into walks, 31, 85, 202
Busey, Mrs. Mary E., Campus Plan Commission, 83
Busey farm, gift of, 1
Campanile, proposed, 81
Campus, block plan, 161
main, site chosen, 11
north, growth of, 153, 158
original, 1
south, *see* South Campus
Campus Plan, first mention of, 5
letters relating to, 189
Campus Plan Commissions, 44
Burnham, 50
letter from J. M. White, 195
recommendations, 89
landscaping, 164, 222
ten-year building program, 83, 97
Car line through campus, 22, 29
Carr, R. F., gift, 160
Cemetery, 63, 93
Central Heating Plant, 26
Ceramics Building, erected, 77
Champaign County, gift of land, 1
Chemistry Building, first, 16
New, 28
Chicago Departments, 171
Clark, T. A., 132
Clock tower, proposed, 81
Commerce Building, New, 131, 149
Commerce Building, Old, 77
Concert Court, 85
Commissions, Auditorium, 36
to locate buildings, 44
Burnham Campus Plan, 50
landscaping, 164
letter from J. M. White, 222
ten-year building program, 83, 97
Cost of Buildings, list, 177
Dairy group, 127
Davenport, E., letter to J. M. White, 207
Dentistry, College of, history, 174
Dillenback, L. C., plans for stadium, 106
Dormitory, sites, 69, 71
system, 168
woman's, 137
erected, 127
See also Residence Hall
Draper, A. S., campus progress under, 24
Drives, boulevard link system, 75
location of, to Auditorium, 85
letter from J. M. White, 221
paving of, 27, 43, 163, 221,
Drill Field, 57, 59, 69, 90, 200
Drill Hall, 11
destroyed by fire, 28
site, 17
See also Armory.
Dunlap, M. L., gift, 6, 159
Education Building, 71, 77
Elms, planting of, by T. J. Burrill, 15
Endowments, original, 1
Engineering, College of, Bird's-eye View of Development, 45
growth of north campus, 153
letter from J. M. White, 196
sketch, 155
suggested location west of Parade Grounds, 90, 93
Engineering Hall, 21
Expansion to the south, 33
control of land, 73
Farm, South, buildings on, 218
Farm land, gifts of, 1
Fire, Mechanical Building and Drill Hall, 28
Forestry, 5, 12, 160, 164, 215, 225
Gateways, 232
between Commerce and Architecture Buildings, 149, 152
Georgian architecture, American, 133, 141
Gold Star Illini, memorial trees, 160
Golf course, 73, 220
Goss, W. F. M., 153
Green Street approach, 55, 85
letters of Blackall, 37, 187
status determined, 22
Greenhouses, site, 54, 57, 65, 67
Gregory, Regent J. M., 1
suggested memorial to, 189, 191
Gregory Drive, paving of, 163
Griggs farms, gift of, 1
sale of, 4, 24
Grounds, *see* Landscaping
Gustafson, C. L., Architect, 138

Gymnasiums, 28
Men's, 69, 127
New, 143
Woman's, 69, 168
Hansen, H., 147
Plan, 13, 159
High School, University, 71, 77
Holabird and Roche, Consulting Architects, 80
Plan, 1920, 91
Stadium architects, 109
Horticulture, Building, 90, 93
Committee, origin of Campus Plan, 6
field laboratory, 98
greenhouses, site, 54, 57, 65, 67, 69
interests, 31, 33, 223
letter from Dean Davenport, 207
See also Agriculture
Hospital, McKinley Memorial, gift of funds, 132
second gift, 136
letters, 214, 216
plate, 133
site, 118, 136
Hubbard, A. H., 51
Huff, G., leader in Stadium idea, 101
letter to President James, 203
Ickes, Mrs. Anna W., 165
Illinois Field, Athletic Association given use of, 17
enlarged, 27
gifts of portions of, 1, 4
moving of, suggested, 222
Illustrations, see list, page vi
James, E. J., Campus Plan Commission, 89
location of the Auditorium, 36
Kinley, David, President of University, 87
ten-year building program, 83, 97
Land, endowment at beginnings, 1
control of, 73, 201
first purchase of, 4
gifts of, 1, 4
purchased by Athletic Association, 75
sale of Griggs farm, 4
Wells tract, 4
Landscaping of campus, 12, 159, 164
Blackall Plan, 32
first provision for, 5
Hansen Plan, 13, 159
Olmsted, J. C., 32
south campus, 163, 164
Special Committee, 165
letter from J. M. White, 222
Vitale, Ferruccio, adviser, 165
report, 229
woman's athletic area, 167, 222, 227
Law, College of, letter from J. M. White, 198
Letters relating to problems of campus planning, 185
Library, New, 71, 78, 124
letter from C. A. Platt, 220
main entrance, plate, 129
letter from J. M., White, 197
C. A. Platt, Architect, 127
site chosen, 98
Library, Old, 24
Lighting system, 163
Lincoln Hall, completion, 158
Zimmerman Plan, 50
Location of buildings, 11
commissions for, 44
McKinley Memorial Hospital, gift of funds, 132
second gift, 136
letters, 214, 216
plate, 133
site, 118, 133, 136
Machine Shops, 25
Main Hall, 11
Malls, central, 90, 215, 231
Mann, F. M., 53
Plan, March 18, 1912, 69
Materials Testing Laboratory, 28, 157
Mechanical Building, 11
destroyed by fire, 28
Medicine, College of, 171
Memorial Stadium, Holabird and Roche, Architects, 109
landscaping, 164
origin of idea, 100
site, 106
Men's Gymnasium, 69, 127
Military, Dept. of, letter from J. M. White, 198
Army Training Corps Unit, 100
Field, 57, 59, 61, 69, 90, 200
Morrill Act, land grant, 1

Mount Hope Cemetery, 63, 93
Music, School of, letter from J. M. White, 197
Smith Memorial Hall, 77, 115

Natural History Building, site chosen, 18
North Campus, growth, 153, 158

Observatory, 25
Olmsted, J. C., Landscape Architect, 32
report, 40
Oregon Street Car Line, 29
Ornamentation of campus, 12, 159
See also Landscaping

Park, University, 71
Paving of streets, 27, 43, 85, 163
Peabody, Regent, 17
Pharmacy, School of, 175
Physics Building, 44
Plans appended, 236
Planting, Committee, 164
elms, by T. J. Burrill, 15
gift of funds for, 160
gift of trees, 159
Gold Star Illini, memorial trees, 160
letters, 215, 225
Vitale, Ferruccio, report, 229
See also Landscaping
Platt, C. A., architect for Agriculture Building, 117
for New Library, 127
Plan, 1927, 119
letters relating to, 213
Study of ultimate development, 125
Play-ground, *see* Recreation
President's house, first, 24

Quadrangles, architecturally separated, 118
general plan, 31, 47, 59, 85, 169, 193
north, 153, 158
south, 128, 137
west, 144

Railroad across campus refused, 22
Recreation, field, 30, 65, 73, 85, 90, 138, 199, 222
needs, letter of G. Huff, 203
White Plan, 57
Research and Educational Hospitals, 172
Residence Hall, Woman's 127, 137
second unit, 138
Richards, C. R., 83
Ricker, N. C., 147
letters to J. M. White, 192
Roads, paving of, 27, 43, 85, 163, 221
boulevard link, 75
Ryerson, E. L., 89

Science, buildings, 57
letters from J. M. White, 197
Seminary Building, 1, 5,15
Smith Memorial Music Hall, 77, 115
South Campus, buildings, 139
expansion toward, 33
control of land, 73, 201
landscaping, 163, 164
letter from Blair and White, 225
materializing of, 137
use determined, 29
South Drive, paving of, 163
South Farm, buildings on, 218
Special Committee on Landscaping Campus, 165
letter from J. M. White, 222
Stanton, W. M., plans for Stadium, 106
Stewart, S. P., plans for Stadium, 106
Stock barns, 147
Stock Judging Pavilion, 54, 59, 65, 69
Stadium, *see* Memorial Stadium
Stadium Drive, paving of, 163
Streets, boulevard link system, 75
naming of, 215
paving of, 27, 43, 85, 163, 221
Street cars, 22, 29
Student Life Group, 69
Style, architectural, of campus, 110
American Georgian, 133, 169
Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, office created, 26

Taft, Lorado, 36
Ten-year building program, 83, 97
Traffic, approaches to Auditorium, 43, 85
boulevard link proposal, 75
Burril Avenue, 31
letter from Blair and White, 226

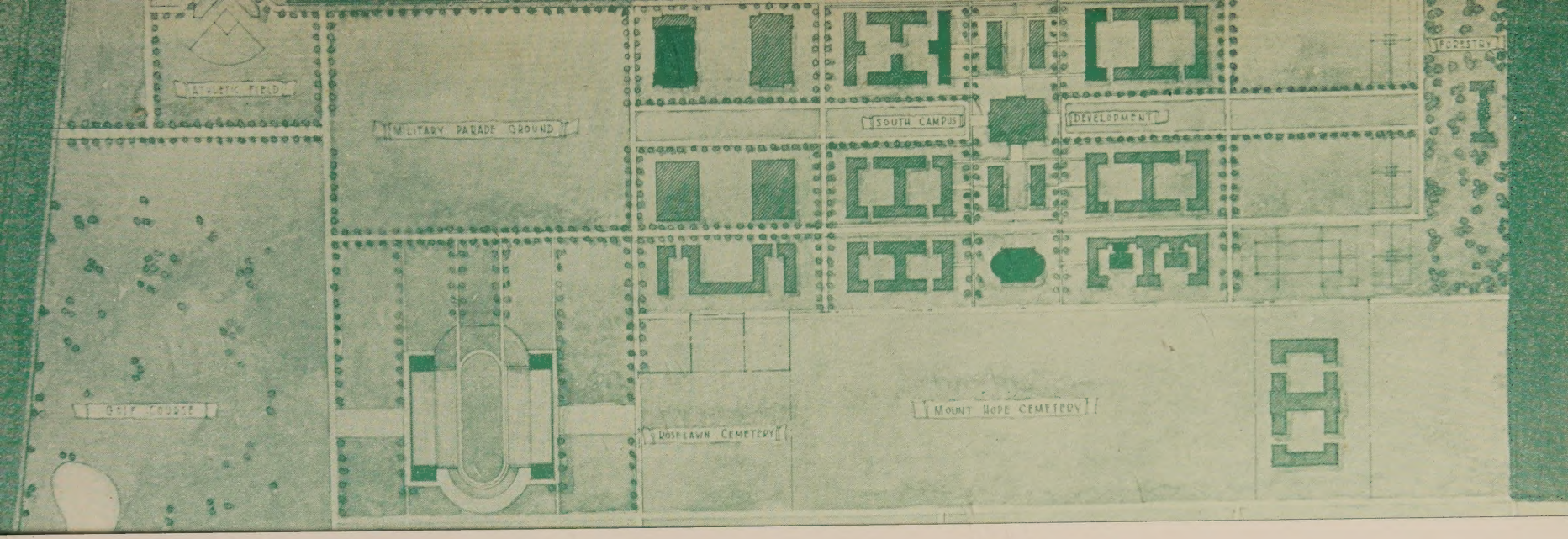
restrictions, 26
streets, 27, 43, 85, 163, 221
Transportation Building, erected, 77
Tilton, L. D., study, 85
Trees, elms, planting of, 15
gifts, 2, 159
Gold Star Illini, memorial, 160
letter from Blair and White, 223
report of Ferruccio Vitale, 229

Union Building, 69
University Hall, 11
University High School, 71, 77

Venning, F. L., boulevard link system, 75
Vitale, Ferruccio, 165
report, 229
Vivarium group, 71

War and effect on campus development, 79
Wells tract, purchase of, 4
White, J. M., appointed to Commission, 53
letters, Landscaping Plan, 222
to President James, 195
southeast campus, 225
Plan, 1909, 51
1911, 57
February 2, 1912, 61
March 8, 1912, 65
1913, 71
1914, 73
1919, 85
Woman's Residence Hall, 138
Woman's athletic area, landscaping of, 167, 222, 227
Woman's athletics, history, 167
Woman's Building, 31
Woman's Gymnasium, plans, 168
Woman's Residence Hall, 127
history, 137
second unit, 138
Woodshop, 28
Wright, G. E., 73

Zimmerman, W. C., 50
Plan, 1908, 47
plan for Lincoln Hall, 50


ATHLETIC FIELD
MILITARY PARADE GROUND
SOUTH CAMPUS
DEVELOPMENT
FORESTRY
GOLF COURSE
ROSELAWN CEMETERY
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY

HISTORY OF THE CAMPUS PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS 1867-1930

By L. D. TILTON *and* T. E. O'DONNELL

Published in June, 1930

THE steps by which the University became campus-conscious. Preface by President Kinley. Important letters and reports of committees and commissions on the Campus Plan. Plans and sketches representing the work of J. M. White, W. C. Zimmerman, C. H. Blackall, Holabird & Roche, Charles A. Platt, and others. The report of Ferruccio Vitale on landscaping the campus. Photographs of the new buildings and the Taft Alma Mater group.

Approximately 256 pages, with 31 full-page halftones and 5 zinc etchings. Price $5.00 net.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS
URBANA

P9-CHC-294